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THE M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As we progress towards our 50th year of service to the numismatic community, new directions and opportunities have opened up to our society and its membership.

Leadership nationally requires leadership locally. I have set several goals for my term as president of our society. The introduction of numismatics to a larger and especially younger (including juniors) group of potential members has particularly high priority. Young adult and junior members add energy and spontaneity as well as providing a stronger collector base for the organization and ensuring the continuity of the society. This process is already evident with the new memberships added this year.

I am requesting and considering suggestions for improving the exchange of our members' knowledge. Journal articles and programs presented by our members may be augmented by special seminars, guest speakers, and sponsorship of collector conventions such as the recent, very successful Central States Convention.

Individual member involvement through suggestions, volunteer aid, presentation of programs, bourse set-up, and regular attendance creates the enthusiasm which stimulates the vitality of the society. With your help, I look forward to building a better and stronger organization.

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Jesse James
Outlaw and Folk Hero

by Carolyn T. Moores
(MNS Junior Member)

Jesse Woodson James was born near Kearney, Missouri on September 5, 1847, as recorded in the James' family Bible. Jesse, his brother Frank, and sister Susan were the children of Zerelda Cox and Reverend Robert James. Like most Missourians of the time, they moved to western Missouri from Kentucky. The Rev. James split his time farming and preaching, but in 1851, he was lured to the California gold fields in search of wealth. He never returned as he died in quest of gold, and the James family was left to fend for themselves in backwoods Missouri. Mrs. James remarried and provided a good home and sound parental guidance for Jesse. When he turned to violence, it was not due to poor upbringing.

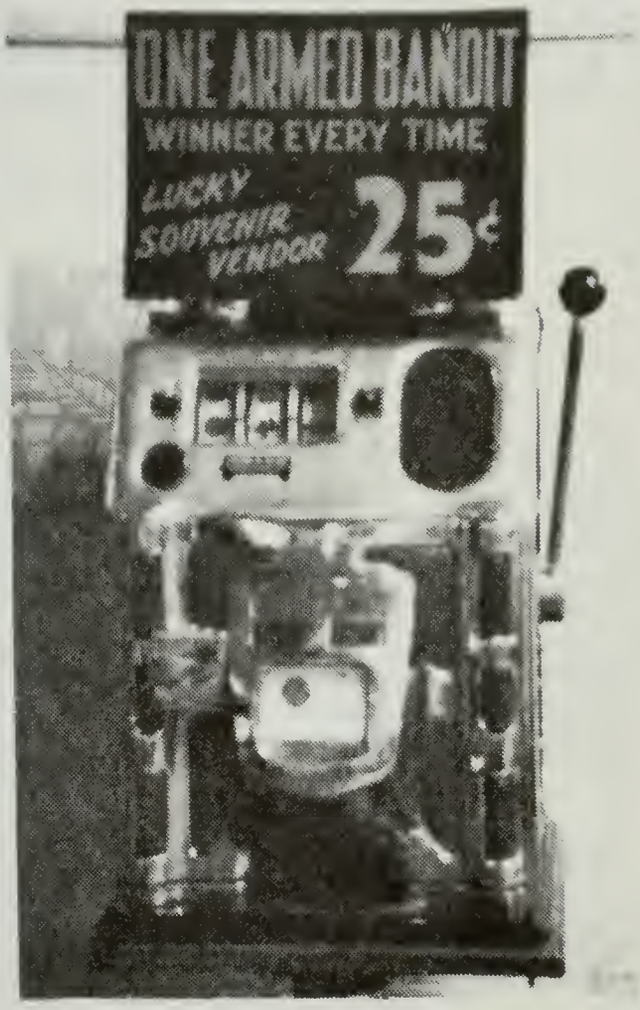
The 1850's and 1860's were very violent times in Missouri due in part to the Civil War conflict. Clay County, Missouri, where Jesse grew up, was one of the bloodiest counties in the whole nation. Brother shot brother, neighbors fought neighbors, and bands of slavery hating men called Jayhawkers roamed the area attacking Southern sympathizers. Such attacks prompted pro-Confederate bands of the same nature.

Jesse James joined a band—Quantrill's Raiders—and fought fiercely for the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865, ambushing and attacking Union forces. After the war, Jesse and Frank James formed a new gang with their cousins, the Youngers, and began a reign of terror that included holding up trains, stagecoaches, and small town banks.

In 1867, James and his gang rode into Liberty, Missouri, and pulled off the first daylight bank robbery in America. They netted $75,000. Similar robberies followed, including an 1869 robbery in Gallatin, Missouri, in which an officer in the Missouri militia was killed. After this robbery, Jesse often wrote letters to local newspapers and described the robberies but always denied involvement. In 1871, banking officials had hired the Pinkerton National Detective Agency to capture James and his gang. This led to rewards for their capture, and the heat was on.

By 1873, the James gang had progressed to train robberies, beginning with a Rock Island Lines train near Council Bluffs, Iowa. This robbery netted $2,000. In another famous train robbery, the gang held up the St. Louis and Little Rock express train in January, 1874, near Piedmont, Missouri. They rifled the passengers' pockets and looted the express car safe. The gang, pursued by a sheriff's posse, took refuge in a cave near Stanton, Missouri (now Meramec Caverns). The posse entered the cave, found James' horses, but no James gang. It was later learned that the gang escaped from the caverns by swimming out through an underground river.

Entrance to Meramec Caverns featuring a sculpture of JESSE and FRANK JAMES



One-armed bandit at Meramec Caverns that pays off good luck tokens with a portrait of real-life bandit, JESSE JAMES

Jesse, during his years as an outlaw, attained a wide reputation from crimes of the most violent, daring, and cold-blooded type. However, to his Confederate partisans, he was a Robin Hood who was pitted against the Yankee establishment. Because of his acts, Governor Crittendon of Missouri put a $10,000 reward out for James' capture, dead or alive. This reward offer proved to be fatal for Jesse, for in 1882, Jesse James was killed by a new gang member. While in St. Joseph, Missouri, with his wife and two children, Jesse took off his guns shortly after breakfast to straighten a picture. At that time, Bob Ford shot him in the back of the head. No one knows how much reward Bob Ford obtained.

During the succeeding years, the legend of Jesse James grew larger and larger, and many people wanted to portray him as a genuine folk hero. Several people over the years claimed they were Jesse James (saying that the real James had not been killed in St. Joseph), and as late as 1950, a man named J. Frank Dalton declared that he was Jesse James. This man even lived for awhile near Meramec Caverns, and that legend survives to this day in that area and around the cave itself. However, the claim was never proven, and, in fact, was ridiculed by Jesse James' son, Jesse James, Jr..

In life, Jesse James may have been trying to get back at the Union people for what he thought were atrocities against Confederate sympathizers. He probably felt he was performing an act of justice, but in reality, the crimes and robberies were very real atrocities. Jesse's ties to Missouri were numerous and legendary; however, the robberies of banks and express trains naturally caused gold and silver coins, and some paper money, to pass through the hands of the James gang members as they divided up the loot. These coins and pieces of currency could well exist today in the collections of unsuspecting numismatists, who can only guess and speculate on the source of their coins and paper money.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

"A ST. LOUIS PATRIOT TOO!"

by John A. Bush

A descendent of Matthew Grant, a Scotsman who took up residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630, Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. Actually Ulysses was his middle name with his first name being Hiram, but he was frequently called by his middle name rather than his first. When he was recommended for a West Point appointment, the congressman who sponsored Grant presumed Ulysses to be his first name and added to it his mother's maiden name, Simpson. It was at West Point, the military academy where he was appointed in 1839, where his name took on its familiar form. He was only seventeen years old when he arrived at "The Point."

He graduated as brevet second lieutenant from West Point in 1843, but his class standing was 21st in a class of 39, notwithstanding he was the finest equestrian of his class and an excellent mathematician. Shortly thereafter, he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

In September, 1845, his regiment joined the forces of General Zachary Taylor in Mexico. He took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. In March, 1847, he transferred to General Scott's army. It was while he was with Scott that he served at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and at the storming of Chapultepec. He was breveted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Molino del Rey and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec.

In August, 1848, after the end of the Mexican War, Grant married Julia T. Dent (1826-1902), the daughter of a St. Louis merchant. Six years following their marriage, Grant was stationed at various posts and served for a while in California and Oregon. In 1853, Ulysses S. Grant achieved the rank of captain, but in 1854, he resigned his commission. Allegations of excessive drinking, whether well-supported or not, had tarnished his reputation and had lessened his usefulness as a soldier.

After his retirement from the army, he engaged himself in farming and real estate transactions in present day St. Louis County from 1854 until 1860. The focal point of Ulysses S. Grant's lasting bonds with the St. Louis area is a memorial in an isolated, long-standing St. Louis County estate home, White Haven.

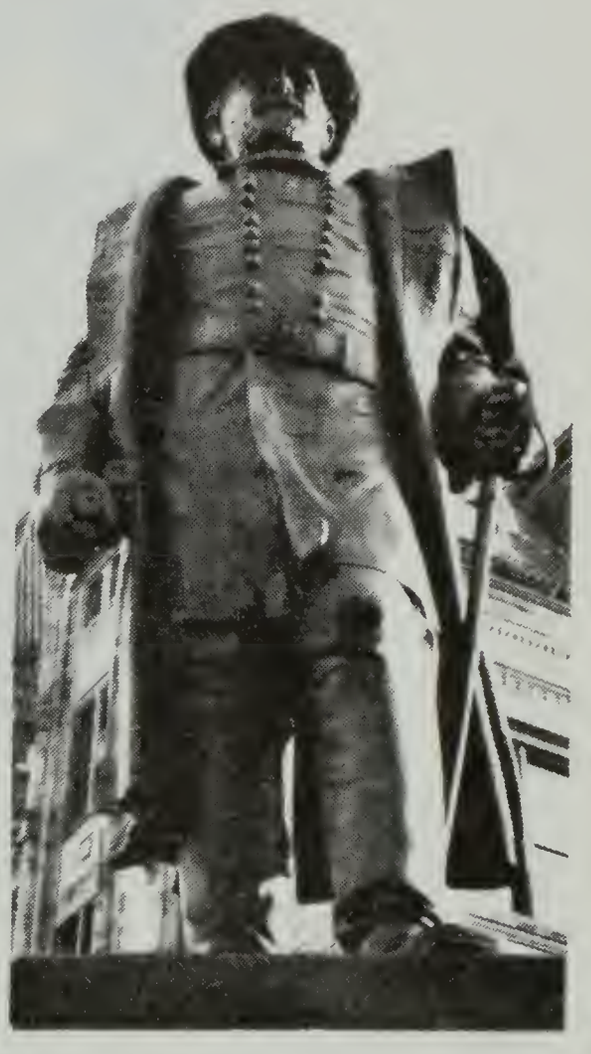
White Haven was a 800-acre manor belonging to Grant's father-in-law. The house is two-stories with a one-story wing on the left-hand side. The two-story structure was built in 1808 and the one-story building was erected at an earlier period. In 1808, St. Louis City was actually a riverfront village with an approximate population of 1,200 and White Haven was 11 miles to the southwest. Missouri would not become part of the union until 1821.

The Grants lived at White Haven during most of the period from 1854 to 1858. In 1856, Ulysses Grant built a log house on the northeast end of his father-in-law's property. "Grant's Cabin" is in proximity of Rock Hill Road in present St. Louis County, and it is presently in a cemetery, St. Paul's Churchyard. Because Grant earned only a scanty subsistence by farming, he named the house Hardscrabble. The Grants lived in Hardscrabble for only a few months before returning to White Haven in January, 1857, upon the death of Grant's mother-in-law.

After the Civil War, Grant's national renown enabled him to purchase White Haven from his aged father-in-law. During his Presidency from 1868 to 1876, Grant was enabled to increase the size of the estate to around 1,000 acres. His desire was to build a thriving horse-breeding farm where he could return after his Presidency. Unfortunately this endeavor failed, and Grant was forced to sell White Haven shortly before his death in 1885 in order to meet an obligation.

Hardscrabble was to serve the community as a favorite remembrance of Ulysses S. Grant following his death. First it was relocated to Log Cabin Lane in the Old Orchard section of Webster Groves where its notoriety promoted the management of a real-estate business. It was used in Forest Park during the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904 St. Louis World's Fair). Its present location is at the Busch brewing family estate, "Grant's Farm," which was the western 217 acres of the Dent-Grant property. This stretch of land was purchased in 1903 by Adolphus Busch.

While Hardscrabble is quite visible from Gravois Road in South St. Louis County, White Haven sits unobtrusively facing Gravois Road, which is about 2,000 feet southeast of the cabin. There is a raised embankment of the Missouri Pacific Carondelet-Kirkwood connector railroad line which is situated on the southwest side of the property; this raised bank serves to obstruct one's view from this point. White Haven was purchased in 1888 by Luther H. Conn, a Kentuckian who had fought in the Civil War on the side of the Confederacy. Notwithstanding his allegiance to the Southern cause, he had deep respect for Grant's reputation. Conn took great pride in keeping the former Grant estate in good condition. In 1905, Conn sold the White Haven home and 15 adjacent acres to a business which intended to develop a commercial Grant shrine or park; such a park would have been easy to reach by the Carondelet-Kirkwood connector line. However, the Grant shrine never materialized. In 1913, Albert Wenzlick, a real-estate investor, purchased White Haven plus 105 acres surrounding the house. Lots outside the manor's boundary were sold for spacious suburban homes while White Haven, itself, sat vacant until 1937. In 1937 Delbert Wenzlick, Albert's son, moved into the home and made extensive renovations. Delbert Wenzlick died in 1979. White Haven is presently owned by the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation. In 1985, Save Grant's White Haven, Inc. was organized to promote public ownership and to prevent developers from gaining control of this monument.



In 1860, Ulysses S. Grant and his family moved from St. Louis, Missouri, to Galena, Illinois, since farming and real estate dealings earned Grant only a meager livelihood. It was in the summer of 1860 when thirty-eight year old Ulysses Grant reached Galena aboard the steamboard *Itasca.* Grant, his wife, Julia, and their children went to Galena so he could work in his father's leather business as a clerk. Galena was rich in lead deposits, discovered by French explorers in the 1700's. Lead from Galena was supplied to both the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War. While working in his father's store, his annual salary was approximately $800.00. At this time Grant was viewed by his friends as a frustrated and ruined man. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Grant, being one of the only experienced military men in Galena (a West Point graduate and a veteran of the Mexican-American War), was solicited to train a group of volunteers. Shortly thereafter, he joined the Union Army as colonel, and in August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of the 21st Illinois regiment.

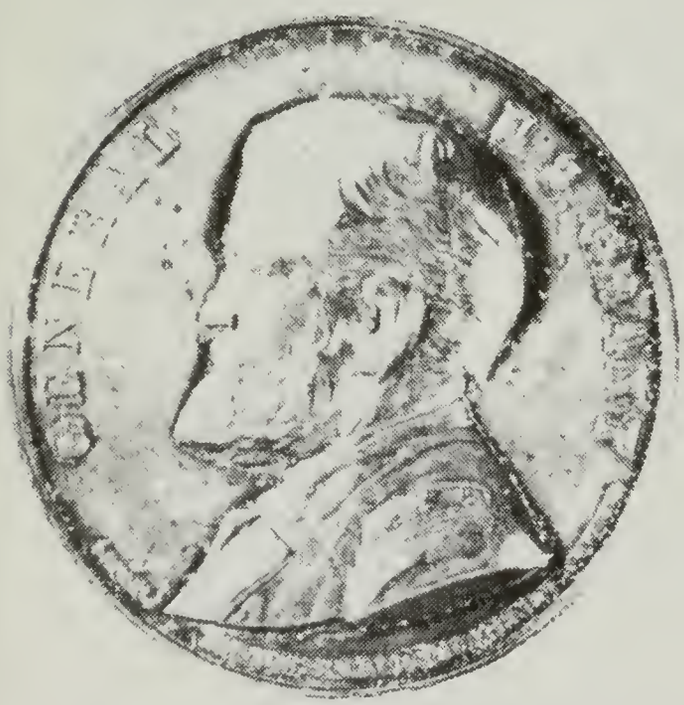
Ulysses S. Grant distinguished himself by the brilliance of his Civil War generalship. Among his accomplishments were the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. He became commander-in-chief of the Union armies on March 12, 1864. The great battles fought under his command are among the most terrible in the history of the world; these included those of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. He was advised by the government to abandon his line of aggression in the campaign from the Rapidan to Appomattox; Grant, however, would not be swayed from his line of pursuit. Finally on April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia.

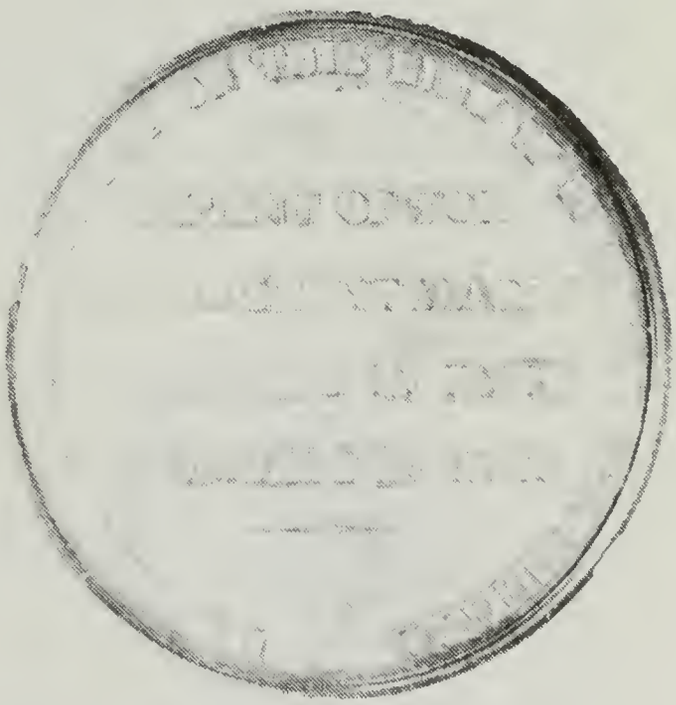
The nobility of character displayed by U. S. Grant turned quite a number of his adversaries into his closest friends. Once the war had ended, he was in charge of mustering the army out of service and of disposing of the huge number of supplies the Union had accumulated.

In August, 1865, the Grants returned to Galena, Illinois, in triumph and were given a two-story Italianate, brick house on a hilltop on Galena's east side. The purchase may have been arranged by a small group of local Republicans because at the welcoming home ceremonies the Democrats of the town were conspicuously absent. The Grants, however, were to spend little time during his retirement years in the house.

Grant submitted a plan for army reorganization to the government in 1866. Also in this year he was appointed to a new, congressional-created position, general of the armies.

The Republican National Convention was held in Chicago during May, 1868, and while it was in session, General Grant was nominated for President on the first call of states. He defeated Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, 214 votes to 80 in the electoral college, though Seymour received 47.3 per cent of the popular vote. In 1872, Grant was re-elected to a second term after defeating Horace Greeley, editor of *The New York Tribune,* 286 electoral votes to 66. Greeley, however, died on November 29, 1872—before the electoral college convened.





The most important domestic event of Grant's first term as President was the passage of the 15th amendment to the Constitution. The most important event in his first term, with regard to foreign policy, was the treaty with Great Britain (known as the Treaty of Washington). This treaty addressed the settlement of damages inflicted upon the United States by Confederate cruisers built and equipped in England. During Grant's second administration, his veto of the Inflation Bill in 1874 and the passage of the Resumption Act in 1875 were the most notable events. The Inflation Bill would have debased the inconvertible paper currency, originating with the Legal Tender Act of 1862, indefinitely by inflation. The Resumption Act advocated a speedy return to specie payments.

U.S. Grant's Presidency was marred by the scandals in Washington, which comprised wholesale frauds on the public revenue. These scandals affected persons in close affiliation with the President. He was ill-equipped to cope with the situation because he found it almost impossible to believe anything could be at fault in the persons to whom he had given his friendship.

After his second term, Grant, accompanied by his wife, Julia, and one son, went on a world tour; then they returned to Galena, Illinois, briefly in 1879. In August, 1881, Ulysses S. Grant bought a house in the City of New York. He invested all his available funds into a bank. Two of its partners engaged in systematic and gigantic frauds. This setback left the general penniless!

At this same time Grant began to suffer acutely from cancer of the throat, from which he was to endure much suffering and which would finally cause his death.

As fate would have it, *Century Magazine* approached him with an offer for some articles. He undertook the writing task in order to keep his creditors at bay. Prior to this endeavor, he had never displayed any literary talent, but the assignment for *Century Magazine* proved to be a pleasing one. These articles encouraged Grant to write his *Personal Memoirs,* which ranks among the best military biographies, and it was only four days before his death that he completed the manuscript. Because of the circumstances that led to Grant's Personal Memoirs, he was able to provide for his family's well-being after his death, for the sales earned approximately half a million dollars.

In the summer of 1885, General Grant was moved to a cottage at Mt. M'Gregor, near Saratoga, New York. It was here where he spent the remaining five weeks of his life, and where he died on July 23, 1885. His body was buried in a tomb monument in Riverside Park, New York City, overlooking the Hudson River.

In the downtown area of the City of St. Louis there stands a statue of Ulysses S. Grant. Robert P. Binghorst, considered to be the first professional sculptor to live in St. Louis, had executed the work for the Grant Monument Association of Missouri. The original dedication date was October 29, 1888, and the original location of the statue was in the middle of 12th Street, between Olive and Locust, where it remained until the new St. Louis City Hall was completed in 1898. The statue was moved in 1898 to a site in front of the south, or back, entrance of the new City Hall and a Civil War cannon was placed by its side. The statue was relocated again in 1915, when members of the Grand Army of the Republic required a more distinguished position for the Grant Statue. Therefore, the city appropriated $1,500.00 to move the statue to Washington Park, presently called Memorial Plaza, in front of the St. Louis City Hall.

In 1941, the members of the Grand-Gravois Businessmen's Association tried to transfer the statue to a site near an intersection, where it was reputed Grant would stop regularly at a tavern to imbibe in order to escape from his unsuccessful labors. This proposal was turned down since it was deemed inappropriate to pay respect to his bibulous habits instead of his military and political achievements.

The Grant statue presently remains in Memorial Plaza with a plaque at its front depicting the Battle of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee; its previously accompanying Civil War cannon has been removed.

Ulysses S. Grant displayed many admirable traits, and he abounded in kindliness and generosity; therefore, it is fitting for him to be remembered not only as one of the heroes of a great nation but also as a St. Louis Patriot.

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A CHECKLIST OF MATERIALS ON:

- **NUMISMATICS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (other than British Isles and Canada);**
- **NUMISMATICS OF EUROPE; and**
- **WORLD COINS**

by DAN NORTH

The following is the seventh geographic listing of references available from the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand, St. Louis, MO 63111; telephone no. 314-481-7630. Borrowers are asked to arrange visits in advance.

This checklist is broken down into country and subject sections for the user's convenience. The European section largely excludes coverage of the British Isles. Readers are referred to the checklist published in the 1986 issue of the *Journal*.

The Library is always grateful for donations by members of useful materials that are not cited in these checklists, or for newly published reference sources. Suggestions for new purchases are also solicited. Contact the Librarian or any of your officers; they are always happy to hear from you.

I. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (OTHER THAN BRITISH ISLES AND CANADA)

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San Diego, CA: Malter-Westerfield Publ. Co., 1969.

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Bologna, Italy: Arnaldo Forni, 1965.

791 pp., line drawing illus.

Frey, Albert R.

The dated European coinage prior to 1501. Ed. and annotated by David R. Cer-

vin. Repr of 1915 ed., with supplements, and revised material with valuations, by Cervin.

New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1978.

vi, 120 pp., photographic illus. pp. 106-116, Supplement C, are photographic plates.

Hewitt, Lee F.

Price catalog of modern European gold coins.

Chicago, IL: Hewitt Bros., 1969.

32 pp., photographic illus.

Hieronymussen, Paul.

Orders and decorations of Europe in coior. Photographed by Aage Struewing.

New York: Macmillan, 1967.

256 pp. line drawing illus. Color plates between pp. 39 and 120.

Higgins, Frank C.

An introduction to the copper coins of Europe tili 1892; profusely iliustrated, with many drawings by the author from coins in his own collection.

London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1892. Repr. by Spink & Son, 1970.

95 pp., line drawing illus, no valuations.

Lhotka, John F.

Medieval bracteates; an empirical guide.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* Sept.-Oct., 1958.

47 pp., no illus.

Pick, Albert.

Papiergeid Katalog Europa seit 1900.

Muenchen: Battenberg, 1970.

294 pp., photographic illus., valuations

Schlumberger, Hans.

European gold coins guide book. 4th ed., completely revised.

Iola, WI/Muenchen: Krause Publications/Battenberg, 1975.

489 pp., photographic illus., valuations.
Covers gold coinage from c. 1800 to the present.

Viking—age coinage in the northern lands; the sixth Oxford symposium on coinage and monetary history. Ed. M.A.S. Blackburn and D.M. Metcalf. 2 vols.

Oxford, Eng.: B.A.R., 1981.
(BAR international series, I22).

v.1: pp. 1-325. illus.
v.2: pp. 326-568. illus.

Walker, Ralph S.

Reading medieval European coins.

New York: Attic Books, 1979.

39 pp., line drawing illus.

Westerfield, Wiley.

An introduction to siege coins.

San Diego, CA: Author, 1967.

12 pp., photographic illus.

B. FRANCE

Argus Thimonier.

Monnaies-assignats-billets; France, 1792-1975. 4th ed.; tirages et cotes actueiles.

Clermont-Ferrand, France: Thimonier, 1975.

190 pp. photogrphic illus., valuations

Argus Thimonier.

Monnaies-assignats-biliets; France, 1792-1974; 10th ed.; tirages et cotes actuelies.

Clermont-Ferrand, France: Thimonier, 1974?

159 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Argus Thimonier.

Monnaies et billets de necessite, 1914-1931; emissions francaises et coloniales, Alsace-Lorraine, camps de prisonniers.

Clermont-Ferrand, France: Thimonier, 1973.

112 pp., no illus., valuations.

Boudeau, E.

Catalogue general illustri et a prix marques en francs or de monnales francaises (provinciales). Nouvelle ed. Reprint?

Maastricht, Netherlands: A. G. Van der Dussen, 1970.

313 pp., line drawing illus, valuations.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Frankreichs ab 1848, mit den Muenzen Monacos. Anhang: die Banknoten Frankreichs. Nettokataiog. 2d ed.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1970.

25 pp., photographic illus. of coins and banknotes, valuations.

Les editions de la Monnaie de Paris.

[Group of five booklets of photographic plates of medals struck and sold by the Monnaie de Paris]

Paris, n.d. (195- or 196-?).

MNS has—Peintres, dessinateurs, sculpteurs; Ecrivains, pt. 1; Jetons de voeux; Medailles France-Amerique, Untitled.

Eklund, O.P.

The copper coins of France, comprising coins struck for circulation and illustrated from specimens in the writer's collection.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, n.d.

32 pp., photographic illus.

Florange, Jules.

Numismatique Lorraine; collection de feu M. Jules Florange de Sierck. Auction catalogue, December 13-15, 1937.

Paris, France: Me R. Boisgirard, 1937.

71 pp, 672 lots, 12 photographic plates.

Gadoury, Victor.

Monnaies francaises, 1789-1977. 3d ed., rev. and corr.

Baden, Germany: International Numismatist, 1977.

320 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Habrekorn, Raymond

Monnaies de necessite; emissions locales francaises, 1870-1872, 1914-1918-1924, 1940.

Paris: Societe Francaise de Numismatique, 1976.

iv., 196 pp., with 15 photographic plates at end.

Houyez, Rene.

Valeur des monnaie royales de Francois Ier a Henri IV.

Paris: Garcen Editeur, 1978.

212 pp., photographic and line drawing illus, valuations.

Jones, Mark.

Medals of the French revolution.

London: British Museum, 1977.

16 pp., photographic illus.

Jones, Mark.

Medals of the Sun King [Louis XIV].

London: British Museum, 1979.

32 pp., photographic illus.

Lamb, Robert A.

A Catalogue of French emergency tokens of 1914-1922.

n.p.: Author, 1967.

51 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Lhotka, John F.

Medieval feudal French coinage.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1966.

36 pp., photographic illus.

Manasselian, Jean.

Les monnaies de necessite francaises et coloniales.

Marseille, France: Le Kiosque a Monnaies, 1982.

265 pp., photographic illus., valuations. Abbreviations and glossary by Jerry F. Schimmel tipped in at end.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies d'Aisace.

Brussels/Paris: Author/Maison Platt, 1976.

171 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies de Corse et de Provence.

Brussels/Paris: Author/Maison Platt, 1976.

100 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies de Strasbourg.

Brussels/Paris: Author/Maison Platt, 1976.

109 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies des comtes de Louvain et des ducs de Brabant (977-1467). 4th ed.

Brussels, Author, 1984.

74 pp., line drawings, valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies de Brabant. III, 1598-1790, par Jean de Mey et Andre Van Keymeulen.

Brussels/Paris: Author/Maison Platt, 1974.

147 pp., line drawings, 3 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies des ducs de Brabant. II (1467-1598). 2d ed.

Brussels: Author, 1976.

125 pp., line drawings, 2 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Mey, Jean De.

Les monnaies du Comtat Venaissin.

Brussels/Paris: Author/Maison Platt, 1975.

168 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnaies du Tournaisis.

Brussels: Author, 1975.

105 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Repertoire de la numismatique francaise contemporaine, 1793-1968, par Jean de Mey et Bernard Poindessault.

Bruxelles-Paris: Authors, 1969.

252 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Repertoire de la numismatique francaise contemporaine, 1793 a nos jours, par Jean de Mey et Bernard Poindessault. 2d ed.

Bruxelles-Paris: Authors, 1972.

281 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

La monnaie, tresor d'art et d'histoire; troisieme exposition-concours de numismatique, Musee Monetaire, Mai-Juiliet, 1958.

Paris: Administration des Monnaies et Medailles, 1958.

234 pp., 36 photographic plates at end.

Poey d'Avant, Faustin.

Monnaies feodales de France. 3 vols. Repr. of 1858-1862 ed.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1961.

v.1: xii, 367 pp., line drawing plates 1-51 at end.
v.2: 416 pp., plates 52-101 at end.
v.3: 471 pp., plates 102-163 at end.

Prou, Maurice.

Les monnaies carolingiennes. Repr. of 1892 ed.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1969.

lxxxix, 180 pp., 23 photographic plates.

Prou, Maurice.

Les monnaies merovingiennes. Repr. of 1896 ed.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1969.

cxx, 630 pp., 36 photographic plates, map.

Revue Numismatique.

Table des annees [index], 1916-1956, par Jacques Yvon.

Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1957.

187 pp. Index only.

Schimmel, Jerry F.

French tokens.

San Francisco, CA: Author, 1984.

34 pp., line drawing illus., no valuations.

Sobin, George.

Public auction and mail bid sale; the George Sobin collection of French ecus, March 7th & 8th, 1977.

East Lansing, MI: Joseph Lepczyk, 1977.

213 pp., 1,336 lots, photographic illus. and plates. List of prices realized at end.

Souvenirs numismatiques de la revolution de 1848; recueil complet des medailles, monnaies et jetons qui ont paru en France depuis le 22 Fevrier jusqu'au 20 Decembre, 1848. Reprint.

London: Richard Lobel & Co., 1973.

160 pp., plates of line drawings.

Stack's/Coin Galleries.

French coins; fixed price list.

New York: Stack's, 1986.

30 pp., photographic illus.

Stourm, Rene.

Bibliographie historique des finances de la France au dix-huitieme siecle. Reprint of 1895 ed.

New York: Burt Franklin, 1968.

341 pp., no illus.

C. SPAIN

Allen, W. Frank.

Previously unknown Spanish gold coins.

Reprinted from the *The Numismatist,* 1967.

16 pp., photographic illus. Describes previously unknown Spanish gold cob coins minted in the Americas and recovered from a treasure ship that had sunk in 1715.

Heiss, Aloiss.

Descripcion general de las monedas hispano-cristianas desde la invasion de los Arabes. 3 vols.

Madrid: Milagro, 1865-1869.
(Coleccion obras maestras de la numismatica espanola, 2)

Repr. by Juan R. Cayon, Madrid, 1975.

v.1: Leon, Castile, and Spanish monarchy. 433 pp., illus., 70 line drawing plates of coins plus other plates at end.
v.2: Aragon. 502 pp., plates 71-143 at end.
v.3: Navarra. 298 pp., plates 144-203 at end.

Valuation list at end of each vol.

Miles, George C.

The coinage of the Umayyads of Spain. 2 vols.

New York: American Numismatic Society, 1950.
(Hispanic numismatic series. Monograph, 1).

v.1: xii, pp. 1-234.
v.2: pp. 235-591, and 15 photographic plates.

Vives y Escudero, Antonio.

Monedas de las dinastias arabigo-espanolas.

Madrid: Fortanet, 1893.

Repr. by Juan R. Cayon, Madrid, 1978.
(Coleccion obras maestras de la numismatica espanola, 13)

xc, 553 pp., 22 photographic plates at end.

D. THE LOW COUNTRIES: NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

Eklund, O. P.

Copper coins of Luxemburg.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1961.

8 pp., photographic illus.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Belgiens ab 1831. Anhang: die Banknoten Belgiens—Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1969.

24 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen der Nederlande ab 1815, mit den Ueberseeprovinzen. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1970.

16 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Francois, Morin.

Catalogue des billets de banque Belges de 1900 a 1974.

Boom, Belgium: Author, 1974.

52 pp., with 18 photographic plates at end. No valuations.

Frans, Morin.

Catalogue des monnales belges de 1832 jusqu'a present. 2d ed.

Antwerp, Belgium: Renie Van Bergen, 1981.

116 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Kooij, A. J.

Catalogus van Nederlandse betaal-en reclamepenningen waarin opgenomen lijst van gas-en electrapenningen. Catalog of Netherlands trade and advertising tokens, including gas and electricity tokens.

Hilversum, Netherlands: Author, 1985.

80 pp., line drawing illus., valuations.

Text in Dutch. English contents and Dutch-English glossary of terms tipped in.

Mevins, Johan.

Speciale catalogus van de munten van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, med Ned. West-Indie, Suriname-Curacao-Ned. Antillen.

Amsterdam: Mevius & Hirschhorn, 1974.

82 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Mevius, Johan.

Speciale catalogus van de nederlandse munten van 1795 tot heden, med Ned. West-Indie, Suriname-Curacao-Ned. Antillen.

Vriezenveen, Netherlands: Mevius Numisbooks.

MNS has 1977 and 1981 eds., with photographic illus. and valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnales de Belgique (1790-1967), par J. de Mey & G. Pauwels.

Brussels: J. de Mey, 1968.

72 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnales de Namur, 946-1714.

Brussels: Author, 1971.

104 pp., line drawings. 1 photographic plate at end, valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnales de Reckheim (1340? -1720). 2d ed.

Brussels: Author, 1976.

110 pp., photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnales des souverains Luxembourgeois (984-1790).

Watermael/Amsterdam: Author/J. Mevius, 1966.

74 pp., line drawings, valuations. 2 photographic plates at end.

Mey, Jean de.

Les monnales du Benelux (1790-1967), par Jean de Mey et G. Pauwels.

Brussels/Amsterdam: Author/J. Mevius. 1967.

143 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Mey, Jean de.

De Zeeuwse munten.

Brussels/Amsterdam: Author/J. Mevius, 1969.

44 pp., line drawings, valuations. 6 photographic plates, 2 fold-out tables at end.

Numalux; catalogue des monnales luxembourgeoises, 1740-1970. Luxemburger Muenzkatalog. Luxemburg coin catalog.

Luxembourg: Interphilatelie, 1970.

Unpaged, photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Officiele catalogus van zilveren munten geslagen door de zeven provincien der Verenigde Nederlanden vanaf de Pacificatie van Gent in 1576 tot aan de oprichting van de Bataafse Republiek in 1795. 5th ed. 2 vols.

Amsterdam: Zonnenbloom, 1981.

Each vol. has photographic illus, valuations.

E. GERMANY

Arnold, P.

Catalogue of German coins; gold, silver, and minor coins since 1800 with their valuations, by P. Arnold, D. Steinhilber, and H. Kuthmann.

New York/London & Sydney: Sterling/Oak Tree Press, 1972.

320 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Banyai, Richard A.
The legal and military aspects of German money, banking, and finance, 1938-1948.

Phoenix, AZ: Author, 1971.
121 pp., photographic illus.

Beckenbauer, Egon.
Standard—Muenzkatalog Deutschland, mit einem Geleitwort von Kurt Jaeger.

Muenschen: Egon Beckenbauer.
MNS has—1st ed., 1871-1968, and 2d ed., 1871-1969, each with photographic illus. and valuations.

Beierlein, J.B.
Die bayerischen Muenzen des Hauses Wittelsbach, von dem Ende des zwoelften bis zur Mitte des sechszenten Jahrhunderts (1180-1550). Repr. of 1868 ed.

Oakdale, NY: Alfred Szego, 1972.
66 pp., 9 plates of line drawings.

Colbert, R.W.
Medallic portraits of Adolf Hitler, by R.W. Colbert and William D. Hyder.

El Cajon, CA: Token and Medal Society, 1981.
160 pp., photographic illus., no valuations.

Craig, William D.
Germanic coinages (Charlemagne through Wilhelm II).

n.p.: Author, 1954.
viii, 242 pp., no illus., with supplement, pp. 1-16, bd. at end.

Dannenberg, Hermann.
Die deutschen Muenzen der saechsischen und fraenkischen Kaiserzeit. 4 vols. with suppiement. Reprint of Berlin ed., 1876-1905.

Aalen: Scientia Verlag, 1967.
Bd. 1: xx, pp. 1-510, with plates 1-61 of line draw ings.
Bd. 2: viii, pp. 511-757, with plates 62-100.
Bd. 3/4: vii., pp. 758-874, with plates 101-110, and vi, pp. 875-1020, with plates 111-121.
Nachtraege: 109 pp. with 15 plates.

Davenport, John S.
German church and city talers, 1600-1700.

Galesburg, IL: Author, 1967.
349 pp., photographic illus. No valuations.

Davenport, Johns S.
German secular talers, 1600-1700.

Frankfurt am Main: P.N. Schulten, 1976.
588 pp., photographic illus. No valuations.

Davenport, John S.
German talers, 1500-1600.

Frankfurt am Main: P.N. Schulten, 1979.
422 pp., photographic illus. No valuations.

Davenport, John S.
Silver gulden, 1559-1763.

Frank am Main: P.N. Schulten, 1982.
383 pp., photographic illus. No valuations.

Dietzel, Heinz.
Die Muenzen des Deutschen Reiches ab 1871; Netto-Katalog der deutschen Muenzen ab Reichsgruendung mit Muenz-Buchstaben und Praegejahren. 5th ed.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1971.
61 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Dorfmann, Bruno.
Ein Muenzfund aus Ratzeburg [A coin hoard from Ratzeburg].

Offprint from *Lauenburgische Heimat,* Heft 32, March, 1961.
11 pp., 6 photographic plates between pp. 6-7. Coins from various German states, minted between late 17th and early 19th century.

Eklund, O. P.
Copper coins of German states. Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* n.d.
126 pp., photographic illus.

Eklund, O.P.
Copper coins of the German Empire and Republic, 1871-1924, including coins struck in nickel, brass, aluminum, zinc, and iron.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* n.d.
5 pp., photographic illus.

Eklund, O.P.
German war tokens ("Notgeld").

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1948-1960.
178 pp., photograhic illus.

Frenzel, Uwe.
Marken, Zeichen & Notmuenzen der Verkehrsunternehmen in Deutschland u. Oesterreich-Ungarn, von Uwe Frenzel und Guenter Fritz.

Hamburg, Germany: U. Frenzel, 1979.
143 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Hyman, Arthur.
Nurnberg—Further Strassenbahngeld. Nurnberg transportation tokens (illustrated).

n.p.: Author, 1965.
Unpaged, photographic illus., No valuations.

Jaeger, Kurt.
Die deutschen Banknoten seit 1871; Bewertungen 1974 mit Ergaenzungen, von Kurt Jaeger and Ulrich Haevecker.

Basel, Switzerland: Muenzen und Medaillen, 1974.

Unpaged, photographic illus., valuations.

Jaeger, Kurt.

Die deutschen Reichsmuenzen seit 1871, mit Anhang: die Vereinsgoldkronen der deutschen Staaten (1857-1871). 4th ed.

Basel, Switzerland: Muenzen und Medaillen, 1959.

195 pp., photographic illus. No valuations.

MNS also has valuation list for 5th ed., 1965, 59 pp.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; 1914. Repr of 2d ed., 1956.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1976.

206 pp., with 30 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; Katalog Grossgeldscheine, 1918-1921. Repr. of 3d ed., 1955.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1976.

99 pp., with 25 photographic plates at end, valuations

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; Katalog Kleingeldscheine, 1916-1922. Neubearbeitet von Albert Pick und Carl Siemsen. 2 vols.

Muenschen: Battenberg Verlag, 1975.

Teil I-III (v.1): Verkehrsausgaben. 688 pp., with 26 photographic plates at end, valuations. Teil IV (v.2): Serienscheine. 294 pp., of which pp. 251-294 are photographic plates. Valuations.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; Katalog das wertbestaendige Notgeld (Goldnotgeld), 1923/1924. Repr. of 2d ed., 1954.

Muenchen: Battenberg verlag, 1976.

80 pp., with 14 photographic plates at end.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; das Notgeld besonderer Art. Scheine und Muenzen ungewoehnlicher Art hinsichtlich des materials, der Ausstattung oder des Inhalts. Katalog. Repr. of 3d ed., 1959.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1977.

61 pp., with 7 photographic plates at end.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; das Notgeld der deutschen Waehrungsreform, 1947/1948. Repr. of 1st ed., 1957.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1977.

34 pp., with 6 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Keller, Arnold.

Das deutsche Notgeld; das Notgeld der Gefangenenlager, 1914-1918; Deutsches Reich, Oesterreich, Ungarn. Katalog. Repr. of 2d ed., 1954.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1976.

101 pp., with 15 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Keller, Arnold.

Das Notgeld der deutschen Inflation, 1922. Repr. of 2d ed., 1954.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1975.

106 pp., with 13 photographic plates at end, valuations.

Keller, Arnold.

Das Notgeld der deutschen Inflation, 1923. 2 vols. Repr. of 2d ed., 1954.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag. 1975.

Teil I (Bde. 1-4): pp. 1-600, with photographic plates nos. 1-56 at end. Valuations.
Teil II (Bde. 5-8): pp. 601-1131, with photographic plates nos. 57-92 at end. Valuations.

Krause, Hermann.

Numismatisches Woerterbuch: Deutsch-Englisch, Englisch-Deutsch. Numismatic dictionary: English-German, German-English.

Muenchen: Battenberg, 1971.

(Kleine numismatische Bibliothek, 8)

87 pp., no illus.

Lamb, Robert A.

Catalogue of German war tokens; the municipal issues, 1914-1921. Rev. ed.

Tucson, AZ: Lamb Press, 1966.

143 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Littlejohn, David.

Orders, decorations, medals, and badges of the Third Reich (including the Free City of Danzig), by David Littlejohn and C.M. Dodkins. Assisted by Roger James Bender.

San Jose, CA: R. James Bender, 1977, c. 1968.

231 pp., photographic illus.

Menzel, Peter.

Deutsche Notmuenzen und sonstige Geldersatzmarken, 1873 bis 1932.

Berlin: Transpress VEB Verlag der Verkehrswesen, 1982.

648 pp., of which pp. 561-648 are photographic plates. No valuations.

Metcalf, D.M.

The coinage of South Germany in the thirteenth century.

London: Spink & Son, 1961.

79 pp., line drawing illus. and maps. No valuations.

Meyer, Hans.

Deutsches Papiernotgeld; 1914 bis zu Beginn der Hochinflation; offizielle Ausgaben. Heft 1: Rheinprovinz.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1971. (Schriftenreihe die Muenze, 21)

33 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Meyer, Hans.

Deutsches Papiernotgeld; 1914 bis zu Beginn der Hochinflation; offizielle Ausgaben. Heft 3: Suedwestdeutschland: Hessen mit Nassau, Pfalz, Elsass und Lothringen.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1972. (Schriftenreihe die Muenze, 23)

31 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Meyer, Hans.

Das Papiernotgeld von Wuerttemberg, 1914-1924.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1973. (Schriftenreihe die Muenze, 25)

72 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Pick, Albert.

Das Lagergeld der Konzentrations— und D.P.-Lager, 1933-1945, von Albert Pick und Carl Siemsen.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag, 1976.

56 pp., photographic illus., with valuations.

Pick, Albert.

Das Notgeld des II. Weltkrieges. Emergency money of World War II, by Albert Pick and Carl Siemsen.

Muenschen: Battenberg Verlag, 1979.

111 pp., photographic illus., valuations. Text in German. Introduction in German and English.

Reichmann, A., & Co., Halle (Saale).

Die mittelalterlichen Muenzen des Hessichen Landesmuseums in Kassel und solche aus anderem Besitz. Auktions-Katalog XXIX, Nov. 25-29, 1924. Reprint.

New York: Attic Books Ltd., 1977.

142 pp. with 2,337 lots. 41 photographic plates and glossary at end.

Rentzmann, Wilhelm.

Numismatisches Legenden—Lexicon des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Erster Theil: Alphabetisch-chronologisches Tabellen der Muenzherren und Verzeichniss der auf Muenzen vorkommenden Heiligen. Bd. with: Ergaenzungen und Nachtrag.

Duesseldorf, Germany: Numis. Verlag der Auktion Schenk, 1966.

Repr., of 1865-1866 ed.

191 pp., no illus. Ergaenzungen: viii,247 pp. Nachtrag: 46 pp.

Reppa, Georg.

Weltmuenzen Gewichtskatalog fuer Gold-und Silbermuenzen. 230 Laender, 1848-1979. World coins weight catalog for gold and silver coins. 230 countries, 1848-1979.

67 pp., no illus. Forewords in German, French, and English.

Rittmann, Herbert.

Saechsische Geldgeschichte, 1763 bis 1857; das Geld im Kurfuerstentum und spaeteren Koenigreich Sachsen vom Ende des Siebenjahriges Krieges bis zum Wiener Muenzvertrag.

Frankfurt am Main; Germany: Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Geldgeschichte, 1972.

67 pp., no illus.

Saurma-Jeltsch, Hugo von.

Die Saurmasche Muenzsammlung deutscher, schweizerischer und poinischer Gepraege von etwa dem Beginn der Groschenzeit bis zur Kipperperiode.

Frankfurt/Main, Germany: Gesellschaft fuer internationale Geldgeschichte, n.d.

Reprint of the 1892 edition.

151 pp., 104 photographic plates.

Scheuch, Karl

Spenden-Medaillen aus Porzelian und Ton; der staatlichen Porzellan-Manufaktur Meissen und anderen keramischen Fabriken des Inlandes.

Ober-Eschbach, Germany: Author, 1966.

109 pp., photographic illus., rarity valuations.

Schoen, Gerhard.

Deutscher Muenzkatalog 18. Jahrhundert.

Muenchen: Battenberg, 1984.

848 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Schoen, Guenter.

Kleiner deutscher Muenzkatalog von 1871 bis heute. Im Anhang: Liechtenstein, Oesterreich, Schweiz.

Muenchen: Battenberg Verlag.

MNS has 1971 and 1974 eds., each with photographic illus., valuations.

Schultess-Rechberg, K.G. von.

Die Ritter von Schultess-Rechberg'sche Muenz- u. Medaillen-Sammlung. Julius and Albert Erbstein.

Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1974.

vi, xvi, 603 pp., with price list.

Reprint of 1867 edition with intro. by Randolph Zander.

Seidel, Karl Dieter.

Deutsche Muenz- und Geldgeschichte seit 1871.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1971. (Schriftenreihe "Die Muenze," 14)

32 pp., photographic illus.

Thun, Norbert.

Deutsche Taler, Doppelgulden, Doppletaler von 1800-1871.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany: Norbert Thun, 1974.

255 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Der Tiroler Taler; die Praegungen der Muenzstaette Hall in Tirol, 1477-1809. Ausstellungskatalog.

Innsbruck, Austria: Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Tiroler Numismatische Gesellschaft Hall in Tirol, 1972.

68 pp., with 42 photographic plates at end.

Upton, Richard.

Emergency coins of Germany: metal and porcelain. Notgeldmuenzen Deutschlands: Metall und Porzellan, by the Emergency Money Society.

n.p.: Emergency Money Society and Richard Upton, 1970.

200 pp., line drawing illus., on p. 200, valuations.

2 copies, one autographed by author.

Whiting, Robert B.

Sammlung Prof. Robert B. Whiting, Martin Luther und die Reformation auf Muenzen und Medaillen. Coins and medals of Martin Luther and the Reformation. Collection of Prof. Robert B. Whiting. Bearbeitet von Peter N. Schulten. Auktion, Apr. 19-20, 1983.

Zurich/Philadelphia: Spink & Son/C.E. Bullowa Coinhunter, 1983.

131 pp., 960 lots. Photographic plates.

Wormser, Moritz.

German siege pieces from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* V.28 no. 1, January, 1915.

13 pp., photographic illus.

Zak, H. E.

The story of Martin Luther and the Reformation as told by the coin-medal-jetton collection of Miss H. E. Zak. Presented by Jess Peters, Inc. mail auction sale No. 100, Sept. 28, 1979.

Decatur, IL: Jess Peters, 1979.

43 pp., with 742 lots. 35 photographic plates at end. 2 copies, of which one donated by Miss H. E. Zak.

F. SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN

Clarke, Robert L.

The coinage of Switzerland, 1850 to date; an up-to-date pricing guide.

San Diego, CA: Malter-Westerfield, 1968.

64 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen der Schweiz ab 1848; Anhang: die Banknoten der Schweiz. 2d ed. Die Muenzen Liechtensteins ab 1858. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1969.

28 pp., photographic illus. of coins and notes, valuations.

Divo, Jean-Paul

Die Muenzen der Schweiz im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. 2d rev. ed., with new prices.

Zurich, Switzerland: Bank Leu, 1969.

214 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Gerber, Emil

Katalog der Medaillensammlung. I. Heft: die Medaillen zur Erinnerung an die Buendnisse der eidgenoessischen Orte mit Frankreich. Mit 8 Tafeln.

Zurich, Switzerland: Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, 1925.

32 pp., with 8 photographic plates at end.

"Separatabdruck aus der *Schweizer. Numismatischen Rundschau.* Bd. XXIV, 1925."

HMZ Katalog, Schweiz, Liechtenstein, 15. Jahrhundert bis Gegenwart.

Hilterfingen, Switzerland: HMZ.

MNS has 1972 and 1977 eds., each with photographic illus., valuations.

Krause, Delbert Ray.

Swiss shooting talers and medals, by Delbert Ray Krause with the assistance of Lawsrence Block.

Racine, WI: Whitman, 1965.

160 pp., photographic illus., no valuations.

G. AUSTRIA

Davenport, John S.

The talers of the Austrian noble houses.

Galesburg, IL: Organization of International Numismatists, 1972.

64 pp., photographic illus., valuations as of Aug., 1972, at end.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Oesterreichs ab 1848. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh.

MNS has 1st ed., 1969, and 2d ed., 1971, with photographic illus., valuations.

Eklund, O.P.

Copper coins of Austria-Hungary.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1962.

16 pp., photographic illus.

Hollschek, Karl.

Sammiung Kari Hoilschek, I: Austria in nummis. 1. Teil: Maximilian I-Leopoid I. Sonder-Muenzenauktion. Auction catalog, with valuations, February 28-29, 1956.

Vienna, Austria: Dorotheum Wien, 1956.

65 pp., 1,607 lots, 8 photographic plates.

Jaksch, Karl.

Katalog des oesterreichischen Notgeides, 1916-1921, von Kari Jaksch und Albert Pick, 2d ed.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1977.
(Schriftenreihe "Die Muenze, " 48)

348 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Oesterreichische Nationalbank, 1816-1966; Muenz-und Papiergeld in Oesterreich. Ausstellung aus Anlass der Gruendung der "Privilegirten Oesterreichischen Nationalbank," 1816, Juni-September 1966.

Vienna, Austria: Oesterreichische Nationalbank, 1966.

49 pp., with guide to plates and 31 photographic plates of coins, medals, and notes.

Szego, Alfred.

The coinage of medieval Austria, 1156-1521; a basic outline.

Oakdale, NY: Author, 1970.

56 pp., line drawing illus.: tables: 2 line drawing plates, pp. 49-52; price list, pp. 53-55.

H. ITALY

Bobba, Cesare.

Cartamoneta italiana; catalogo universal dai 1746 al nostri giorni. 4th ed.

Asti, Italy: Bobba, 1971.

352 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Bobba, Cesare.

Super manuale dei collezionista di monete decimali italiane, 1798-1971; con valutazioni, numero dei pezzi coniati, e ritirati. 7th ed. Asti, Italy: Bobba, 1971.

348 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Cipolla, Carlo M.

Le avventure deiia lira.

Milano, Italy: Edizioni di Comunita, 1958.

133 pp., 8 photographic plates between pp. 72-73.

History of the lira and its economic significance.

Clain-Stefanelli, Elvira Eliza.

Italian coin engravers since 1800.

Washington, DC: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1965.
(Contributions from the Museum of History and Technology: paper 33. Bulletin 229.).

67 pp., photographic illus. 2 copies.

Coffin, Joseph.

Coins of the Popes; iliustrated with photographs.

New York: Coward-McCann, 1946.

vi, 169 pp. 16 photographic plates at end.

Collezione Nazarri; monete italiane contem poranee; monete di Milano. Auction catalog, with separate valuation list, for sale October 8, 1959.

Rome, Italy: P. & P. Santamaria, 1959.

68 pp., 1,040 lots. 18 photographic plates at end.

Eklund, O.P.

The copper coinage of the Papal States.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* 1962.

37 pp., photographic illus.

2 copies.

Eklund, O.P.

Copper coins of Italy; excluding the coins of the Papal States.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, Olympic Press, Salina, Kansas, n.d.

65 pp., dark photographic illus. Also a separate reprint, n.p., 1963.

Gnecchi, Ercole.

Catalog, sammlung des Herrn Cav. E. Gnecchi in Malland. Italienische Muenzen. Auction catalog in 3 parts, by L. & L. Hamburger.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany: August Oesterrieth, 1901-1902.

Repr. by Alfred Szego, Oakdale, NY, n.d.

pt. 1: Acqui-Lucca., pp. 1-98, lots 1-1884, photographic plates 1-11.
pt. 2: Maccagno-Musso. pp. 99-173, lots 1885-3492, plates 12-26.
pt. 3: Napoli-Zara. pp. 174-291, lots 3493-5849, plates 27-42.

Repr. of price lists at end.
Sales originally held Jan. 20, 1902-Jan. 12, 1903.

Facing title pages in French. Introductory materials in German and French.

Goethe, J.W.

Goethe's Italian medals; first republication of an essay in the Jenaische Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung, 1810, by J. W. Goethe and Heinrich Meyer ("Weimarer Kunstfreunde"). Intro. and comments by Edward Gans. Trans by Max Knight. 8 plates of medals owned by Goethe, and 8 plates of medals discussed by Goethe and photographed from the collection of the British Museum, London.

San Deigo, CA: Malter-Westerfield Publ. Co., 1969.

x, 12 pp., 16 photographic plates.

Hamblin, Dora Jane.

Pots and robbers.

New York, Simon and Schuster, 1970.

258 pp., photographic illus.

Book on the "archaeology game" in modern Italy-archaeologists vs. grave robbers, thieves, traders, etc.

Investimenti Numismatica, Trust Finanziario.

Rarita monete; Casa Savoia, Stato Pontificio, Vaticano, San Marino (Dal 1796 al 1963); cata iogo-prezzario.

Firenze, Italy, 1964.

xiv. 252 pp. Tables only, no illus.

Kravartoyiannos, Drosos.

Kataiogos enetikon kai oyggrikon nomismaton (1342-1400) eurematos Kalapodiou Lokridos [Cataiog of Venetian and Hungarian coins (1342-1400) discovered at Kalapodi in Locris in Greece].

Amphissa, Greece: Tetramina, 1977.

11 pp., of which pp. 8-11 are photographic plates. Text in Greek, with English summary, p.4.

Lane, Frederic C.

Money and banking in medievai and Renaissance Venice. voi 1: coins and moneys of account, by Frederic C. Lane and Reinhoid C. Mueiler.

Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985.

xx, 684 pp., photographic and other illus. tables.

Lawrence, Richard Hoe.

The Paduans; medals by Giovanni Cavino.

Amherst, NY: Scorpion Publishers; repr. 1976 of ed. originally pub. by Hellenic-Roman Coins, Hewitt, NJ, 1964.

31 pp., few line drawings. Orig. ed. publ. 1883. Also reprint by Sanford J. Durst, NY, 1980.

Le Loux, S.A.M.

De munten van de Republiek de San Marino (1864-1938) en de Staat Vatikaanstad (1929-1966). The coinage of the Republic of San Marino (1864-1938) and the State of Vatican City (1929-1966).

Amsterdam, Neth.: Numismatica Nederland, 1967.

109 pp. Facing pages in Dutch and English. 6 pp. photographic plates at end.

Luca, Piero de.

Medaglie papali/Papal medals; suppimento straordinario al N. 1/75 de Il Gazzetino Numismatico. (2-coilana populorum numismata omnia)

Santa Severina, Italy: Selin Editrice, 1975.

413 pp., photographic illus. Text in Italian and English. Also Aggiornamento, 1979, 48 pp., with photographic illus. Both with valuations.

Misul, Marcello.

Le monete d'Italia; cataiogo delle monete emesse da Governi Provvisori, Sardegna, Regno, Repubbiica, Coionie, Albania, San Marino, Vaticano.

Firenze, Italy: La Moneta, n.d. (1967?).

91 pp., photographic illus. Separate price list ("Prezzario"), 1967-1968, unpaged.

Numismatica Italiana, Milano.

Coniazioni artistiche d'oro/monetazioni auree.

Milano, n.d. (c. 1967?).

Unpaged. Price catalog of gold medals and coins made by the firm. Color photographic illus.

A pictorial catalogue of Papal medals, 1417-1942, as struck by the mint of Rome for the Vatican; a reprint.

Brooklyn, NY: Edward A. Jencius, 1977?

Reprint of pp. 252-387, Appendixes n. 3 and 4, from a work published by the Italian Mint (?). p. 252 is Italian text; tipped in English translation (by Jencius ?); pp. 253-386 are photographic plates of medals grouped by reign; p. 787 is Appendix 4, text in Italian. September 1977 Jencius price list stapled in at end.

Rinaldi, Alfio.

Catalogo delle medagiie papali annuali da Pio VII a Paoio VI.

Verona, Italy; Oscar Rinaldi e Figlio, 1967.

xiii, 113 pp. photographic illus.

Robbert, Louise Buenger.

The Venetian money market, 1150-1229.

Florence, Italy: Leo S. Olschki, 1971.

Estratto da *Studi Veneziani,* XIII, 1971.

94 pp., tables.

Roma resurgens; Papal medals from the age of the Baroque; Nathan T. Whitman. Catalogue of the exhibition held at Mount Holyoke College, etc., 1981.

Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Museum of Art, 1983.

188 pp., photographic illus.

Sadow, Joseph.

The coins & medals of the Vatican, by Joseph Sadow & Thomas Sarro, Jr.

New: Sanford J. Durst, 1977.

124 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Spahr, Rodolfo.

Le monete siciliane dai Bizantini a Carlo I d'Angio (582-1282).

Zurich/Graz: Association Internationale des Numismatistes Professionels/Akademische Druck, 1976.
(Publications de l' Association...,No. 3).

x, 236 pp., genealogical tables, 28 photographic plates.

I. SCANDINAVIA-GENERAL

Hobson, Burton.

Catalogue of Scandinavian coins; goid, silver and minor coins since 1534 with their valuations. 2d ed.

New York/London & Sydney: Sterling Publ. Co./Oak Tree Press Co., 1972.

134 pp., photographic illus. covers coins of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, and Greenland.

Schou, H.H.

Beskriveise af Danske og Norske monter, 1448-1814, og Danske monter, 1815-1923.

Copenhagen: Numismatisk Forening, 1926.

Repr. by Bengor Publications, Seattle, WA., ?1984.

Text: pp. 1-379, with 4 pp. errata and corrections.
Plates: 51 photographic plates. Inserted glossary of terms, Danish/English, 6 pp., at end.

Sieg, Frovin.

Siegs montkatalog, with Engiish summary.

Ulbjerg, Denmark: Frovin Sieg.

MNS has: 1969/70 (Norden, 1873-1969);
1974 (Danmark, 1808-1973);
1977 (Norden, 1808-1976).

J. DENMARK, ICELAND, & GREENLAND.

Andersen, Gunnar.

Banknotes; principies and aesthetics in security graphics.

Copenhagen: Danmarks Nationalbank Banknote Printing Dept., 1975.

66 pp., photographic and line drawing illus.
"A general orientation, issued in conjunction with the Danish Banknotes, "serie 1972.""

Carlsen, O.B.

The coinage of Iceiand and Greeniand.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* ?1962.

8 pp., photographic illus.

Eklund, O.P.

Copper coins of Denmark and her possessions.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, 1962.

14 pp., photographic illus.

Festskrift til Jorgen Somod, 1944-24 maj 1984. Redaktor: Morten Eske Mortensen.

Copenhagen: Grelbers Forlag, 1984.

166 pp., with addendum, pp. I-V at end. Photographic and line drawing illus. Articles in Danish.

Flensborg, Peter.

Montarbogen.

Charlottenlund, Denmark: P. Flensborgs Forlag.

MNS has: 1976, 1977. Photographic and line drawing illus., valuations.

Holm, Johan Chr.

Danske monter, 1848-1947. 2d ed.

Copenhagen: Johan Chr. Holm's Forlag, 1960.

57 pp., photographic illus., no valuations. Text in Danish.

Kolbeinsson, Finnur.

Isienzkar myntir, 1970.

Reykjavik: Frimerkjamidstodin, 1969.

40 pp., photographic illus. Includes coins and paper money.

Nielsen, Axel.

Specier-Kroner kurant; en studie over den faldende rigsdalervaerdi i Danmark i tiden 1671-1726.

Copenhagen: Peter Hansens Forlag, 1907. Repr. by Selskabet for Udgivelse af Kilder til Dansk Historie, Copenhagen, 1973.

168 pp., no illus.

Somod, Jorgen.

Monter fra Dansk Vestindien.

Copenhagen: Forlaget ZAC, 1980.

112 pp., photographic illus., no valuations.

K. NORWAY

Ahlstrom, Bjarne.

Norges mynter/the coinage of Norway, by Bjarne Ahlstrom, Bernhard F. Brekke, and Bengt Hemmingsson.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1976.

165 pp., photographic illus., valuations. Text in Swedish and English.

Brekke, Bernhard F.

Norges mynter, 1483-1969, av Bernhard F. Brekke, Bjarne N.A. Ahlstrom.

Stockholm: B. Ahlstrom Mynthandeln, 1970.

129 pp., no illus., valuations.

Eklund, O.P.

Copper coins of Norway.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* ?1945.

5 pp., photographic plates.

L. SWEDEN

Ahlstrom, Bjarne.

Sveriges besittningsmynt/die Muenzen der schwedischen Besitzungen/coins of the Swedish possessions, by Bjarne Ahlstrom, Yngve Almer, and Kenneth Jonsson. 2d ed.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1980.

205 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Text in Swedish, German, and English.

Ahlstrom, Bjarne.

Sveriges mynt, 1521-1977/The coinage of Sweden, by Bjarne Ahlstrom, Yngve Almer, and Bengt Hemmingsson.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1976.

325 pp., with photographic illus., valuations. Text in Swedish and English.

Cordry, Scott Eric.

The modern coinage of Sweden.

San Clemente, CA: Malter-Westerfield, 1971.

75 pp., photographic illus., valuations. Covers coinage from the reign of Oscar I (1844-1859).

Ehnbom, Ingvar.

Svenska polletter genom tiderma med avbildningar.

Malmo, Sweden: Malmo Mynthandel, 1975.

120 pp., photographic illus. and plates, valuations. Swedish-English glossary prepared by Jerry Schimmel tipped in.

Eklund, O.P.

Copper coins of Sweden, [with] coinage of Swedish plate money, by Miss Berta Holmberg, [tr. Robert Robertson].

Reprinted from *The Numismatist,* c. 1937.

36 pp., photographic illus.

Gluck, Harry.

Artalsforteckning over Svenska mynt med varderingspriser; Gustav Vasa—Gustaf VI Adolf, 1521-1966. Tionde upplagan.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1966.

131 pp., no illus., valuations. Text in Swedish.

Lagergvist, Lars O.

Svenska mynt under Vikingatid och medeltid (ca 995-1521) samt Gotlandska mynt (ca 1140-1565). Varderingspriser satta i samarbete med Harry Gluck.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1970.

xvi, 211 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Myntboken 1984; sammanstalld av Archie Tonkin.

Linkoping: Tonkin A.B., 1984.

222 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Coins of Sweden, 1521-1983; paper money, 1858-1983.

Tingstrom, Bertel.

Swedish coins; an illustrated reference book of Swedish numismatics, 1521-1968. Tr. from 2d Swedish ed. by Nigel Rollison.

Stockholm: Numismatiska Bokforlaget, 1969.

271 pp., photographic illus.

Wallen, Lennart.

Sveriges sedlar; varderingspriser 1984 i svenska Kronor/Swedish banknotes; valuations 1984 in Swedish kronor, av/by Bjarne Ahlstrom et al. Del. I-II/Part I-II.

Stockholm: B. Ahlstrom Mynthandel, 1984.

207 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Wallen, Lennart.

Sveriges sedlar. Swedish banknotes. Del I-Part I. Varderingspriser/valuations 1979, av/by Bjarne Ahlstrom.

Stockholm: Numismatika Bokforlaget, 1978.

115 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Covers: Stockholm Banco, 1657-68: Sveriges Rikes Standers Bank, 1668-1867; Sveriges Riksbank, 1867.

M. FINLAND

Holmasto, Th. R.

Suomen metallirahat/Finlands mynt/die finnischen muenzen, 1971.

Helsinki: Author, 1971.

58 pp., no illus. Price catalog.

N. POLAND

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Poiens ab 1916. Anhang: die Banknoten Poiens. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1969.

16 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Gumowski, Marian.

Handbuch der poinischen Numismatik.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1960.

xiv, 226 pp., 56 photographic plates at end. Text in German, with line drawing illus. No. valuations.

Kaminski, Czeslaw.

Ilustrowany Kataiog monet poiskich, 1916-1972. 2d ed.

Warsaw: Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch, 1973.

160 pp., line drawing illus.

Niemirycz, Wojciech.

Catalog of tokens from Poland's military co-operatives, 1925-39. Katalog monet poiskich spoidzielni wojskowych, 1925-1939. 2d ed., rev.

Warsaw: Polskie Towarzystwo Archeologiczne i Numizmatyczni, Oddzial Warzawski, 1984.

88 pp., line drawing illus. Text in Polish. Summaries in English and Russian. Valuations. Polish-English glossary of terms.

O. LITHUANIA

Karys, Jonas K.

Ancient Lithuanian currencies. Trans into the English by Val Matelis. Presented in installments in *The Knight,* the officiai publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association, Coiumbia, MD. v. III n.3, Oct.-Nov., 1980. Orig. pub. 1959. Columbia, MD, 1980.

366 pp., photographic illus.

Karys, Jonas K.

Neprikiausomos Lietuvos pinigai; Ostrublis, Ostmarke, Auksinas, Litas; istorija ir numizmatika (su 160 paveiisku). Currency of the independent Lithuania...; history and numismatics (with 160 illustrations).

New York: Aukselis, 1953.

255 pp., photographic illus. Text in Lithuanian.

P. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Davis, Dolores H.

Czechoslovak coins.

Dallas, TX: Numismatics International, 1972.

112 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen der Tschechosiowakei ab 1919. Anhang: die Banknoten der Tschechosiowakei ab 1919. Nettokatalog. 2d ed.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1970.

20 pp., photographic illus. of coins and banknotes, valuations.

Katz, Viktor.

A thousand years of Bohemian officiai coinage (929-1929).

New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1980.

29 pp., with 3 photographic plates of 86 coins. Reprint of 1929 ed. by Czechoslovak Numismatical Society, Prague.

Klaasesz, Paul F.

The coinage of the Slovak Republic, 1939-1944.

Colorado Springs, CO: American Numismatic Association, n.d.

4 pp., photographic illus. Reprint from *The Numismatist.*

Polivka, Eduard.

Ceskoslovenske mince, 1918-1972. 4th ed.

Prague: Orbis, 1972.

79 pp., photographic illus., no valuations.

Banyai, Richard A.

The iegal and monetary aspects of the Hungarian hyper-inflation, 1945-1946.

Phoenix, Arizona: Author, 1971.

28 pp., photographic illus. of notes.

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Ungarns ab 1848. Anhang: die Banknoten Ungarns. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1970.

24 pp., photographic illus. of coins and bank notes, valuations.

Rethy, Ladislaus.

Corpus nummorum Hungariae; im Auftrag der Archaeoiogischen Kommission der ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Eing. und uebersetzt von Gunther Probszt-Graz.

Graz. Austria: Akademische Druck - u. Verlagsanstalt, 1958.

128 pp., 49 plates of line drawings.

Sey, Katalin B.

Coins and medais. Katailn B. Sey and Istvan Gedal. Trans. by Zsuzsanna Horn.

Budapest, Hungary: Corvina Press-Magyar

Helikon, 1973.

46 pp., plates of 82 enlarged photographic illus. of medals from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

R. RUSSIA/USSR

Bespalof collection of Russian coins; the most important Russian collection ever offered in America consisting of rare gold, silver and copper coins. Part 1—coins from 1462-1801. Sale catalog, March 18, 1944.

New York: Kende Galleries at Gimbel Brothers, 1944.

Repr. by Russian Numismatic Society, 1982.

17 pp., 225 lots, 5 photographic plates. Prices realized (?) noted next to lot nos.

Brekke, B.F.

The copper coinage of Imperial Russia, 1700-1917.

Malmo, Sweden: Forlagshuset Norden, 1977.

296 pp. with photographic plates. Price list tipped in at end. Text in English.

Edlund, O.P.

Copper coins of Russia and Poland.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, 1962.

22 pp., photographic illus.

Georgii Mikhailovich, Grand Duke of Russia.

Monnaies de l'Empire de Russie, 1725-1894. Trad. francaise par Nadine Tacke.

Boston: Quarterman Publications, 1973.

Repr. of 1916 ed.

xxxvi, 631 pp. with photographic plates. Price guide by Fred S. Werner, numbered as pp. 633-657, at end.

Harris, Robert P.

A guidebook of Russian coins, 1725 to 1970. 1st ed.

Santa Cruz, CA: Bonanza Press, 1971.

160 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Harris, Robert P.

A guidebook of Russian coins, 1725 to 1972. 2d ed.

Amsterdam: Mevius & Hirschhorn, 1974.

160 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Harris, Robert P.

A guidebook of Russian coins, 1725 to 1982. 3d ed.

Vriezenveen, Holland: Mevius Numisbooks, 1983.

184 pp., photographic illus., valuations.

Kelpsh, A.E.

Rubies of Peter the Great and his successors.

Reprinted from *The Numismatist*, n.d.

37 pp., photographic and line drawing illus.

Lang, D.M.

A hoard of sixteenth and seventeenth century Russian silver coins.

Reprinted from *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th series, v.14, 1955. Repr. 1981 by the Russian Numismatic Society.

pp. 141-162, with 2 photographic plates between pp. 152-153.

Retowski, O.F.

The Genoese-Tatar coinage. [trans. by R. Zander].

Akron, OH: Russian Numismatic Society, 1984.

51 pp., 6 plates of line drawings at end.

Spassky, I.G.

Novodels. Trans. into English by Randolph Zander. "Bonus" issue of Russian Numismatic Society.

n.p.: Russian Numismatic Society, Sept., 1979.

17 pp., no illus.

World-Wide Coins of California and Gothic Coins of Akron, Ohio present a mail bid auction of Russian coins. Closing date June 24, 1981.

Beverly Hills/Akron, 1981.

27 pp., 254 lots, photographic plates.

World-Wide Coins of California and Gothic Coins of Akron, Ohio present Auction II, a mail bid sale and reference catalogue of Russian coins and medals. Closing date March 24, 1982.

55 pp., 550 lots, photographic plates. Sale of "Russian coins and medals from the B.F. Brekke collection, the Gary Olsen collection and other private holdings."

S. YUGOSLAVIA

Dietzel, Heinz.

Die Muenzen Jugoslawiens ab 1918, mit Serbien und Montenegro. Anhang: die Banknoten Jugoslawiens. Nettokatalog.

Berlin: Buchdruckerei Erich Proh, 1970.

20 pp., photographic illus. of coins and bank notes, valuations.

Mihailovic, Vojislav.

Katalog novca Srbije i Crnegore, 1868-1918. The catalogue of Serbian and Montenegrin money. Vojislav Mihailovic and Dragoslav Glogonjac.

Beograd, Yugoslavia, Authors, 1973.

72 pp., with photographic illus. and valuations. Text in Serbocroatian and English.

Rengjeo, Ivan.

Corpus der mitteialterlichen Muenzen von Kroatien, Siavonien, Dalmatien und Bosnien.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1959.

142 pp., 26 plates of line drawings and photographs

T. BYZANTINE, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, MODERN GREECE & ISLANDS

Bedoukian, Paul Z.

Medieval Armenian coins.

Reprinted from *Revue des Etudes Armeniennes,* v.8, 1971.
Paris, 1971.

69 pp., tables, line drawing illus., 10 photographic plates, number 82-91, at end.

Berk, Harlan J.

Roman gold coins of the medieval world, 383-1453 A.D.

Joliet, IL: Author, 1986.

Unpaged, photographic illus. and plates, valuations. Many typographic errors.

Cox, Dorothy H.

The tripoiis hoard of French seignorial and crusader's coins.

New York: American Numismatic Society, 1933. (Numismatic notes and monographs; 59).

61 pp., 8 photographic plates at end.

Gardiakos, Soterios.

The coinage of modern Greece, Crete, the Ionian Isiands, & Cyprus.

Chicago: Argonaut/Obol International, 1969.

96 pp., photographic and line drawing illus. 16 photographic plates at end. No valuations.

Kleiner, Fred S.

Medieval and modern coins in the Athenian agora.

Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1978.

32 pp., photographic illus.

Schlumberger, G.

Numismatique de l'orient iatin. 2 vols. Repr. of 1878-1882 ed.

Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck, 1954.

v.l: Text. xii, 504 pp. Supplement & index alphabetique at end, pp. 1-37.
v.2: Part Illustre. Plates 1-21, of line drawings. Map.

III. WORLD COINS

Coin and Currency Institute, Inc.

Catalogue and price list of goid coins, 1957.

n.p.: Coin and Currency Institute, 1957.

31 pp., 3 pp. photographic plates at end.

Dieffenbacher, Alfred.

Counterfeit gold coins, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, fuliy iiiustrated.

Montreal, CA: Dieffenbacher Coin Ltd., 1963.

Unpaged, photographic illus. and enlargements. Covers: France, 1856-1914; Germany, 1873-1914; Great Britain, 1889-1926; Switzerland, 1897-1935; U.S., 1849-1927. Text in English and German.

Durst, Lorraine S.

World goid coin value guide, by Lorraine S. and Sanford J. Durst.

New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1980.

54 pp., tables.

Durst, Sanford J.

Contemporary world gold coins, 1934-1974.

New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1975.

98 pp., photographic illus., valuations. Page each of denominations and addendum at end.

Friedberg, Robert.

Goid coins of the world; complete from 600 A.D. to the present. An iiiustrated standard catalogue with valuations.

New York: Coin and Currency Institute.

MNS has: 1st ed., 1958, 384 pp.
3d ed., 1971, 428 pp.
4th ed., 1976, 467 pp.
5th ed., 1980, 484 pp.

Prefaces in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

The goid ingot mark book; goid refiners of the world and their identifying ingot marks.

Washington, DC: Gold Institute/Institut de l'Or, 1980.

Unpaged. Alphabetically by country; line drawing illus. of marks.

Green, Timothy.

How to buy goid.

New York: Walter & Co., 1975.

x, 109 pp., illus. Unpaged addendum, 3 pp., at end.

Hobson, Burton.

Historic goid coins of the world. Foreword by Howard Linecar. Photographs by Michael V. DiBiase.

Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1971.

192 pp., color photographic illus. "Most of the coins pictured in this book are from the cabinets of the American Numismatic Society."

Key to the gold vault. Written by C. J. Parnow.

New York: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1980.

12 pp., photographic illus. Information booklet on the operation of the gold vault of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mey, Jean de.

Les contremarques sur les monnaies.

Brussels: Author, 1982.

171 pp., photographic illus, no valuations.

pp. 135-171 are line drawing plates of countermarks.

Modern gold coinage, 1978.

Washington, DC: Gold Institute /Institut de l'Or, 1979.

60 pp., tables.

Parker, Loyd L.

The gold report; how to buy a dollar's worth of gold for 45¢.

Houston, TX: Institute of Applied Political Economics, 1959.

35 pp., no. illus.

Probszt, Guenther.

Goldmuenzen; ein Brevier.

Braunschweig, Germany: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1963.

54 pp., photographic plates. Brief history of gold coinage from ancient times to the present.

Stack's.

Gold coins of the world; fixed price list. no. 66.

New York: Stack's, n.d. (195-?).

Unpaged. Several pages of photographic plates.

Steinberg, Robert L.

Gold coins of the world; fixed price list, Summer, 1974.

Fort Lauderdale, FL: Robert L. and William Fox Steinberg, 1974.

110 pp., 29 photographic plates at end.

World countermarks on medieval and modern coins. An anthology ed. by Gregory G. Brunk.

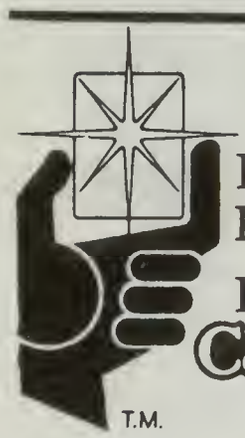
Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1976. (Gleanings from *The Numismatist*, v.8).

x, 399 pp.

Reprints of articles publ. 1904-1975 in *The Numismatist*. Photographic illus. and plates, line drawings.

AN INTRIGUING DATED REPRODUCTION

Most reproductions of coins quickly repel most collectors. Occasionally, even a reproduction will offer an interesting tale. Illustrated here is an imitation of a Persian Gold Daric, a classic ancient coin. It features the running king armed with bow and spear. It is finely crafted and bears the date 1919 placed vertically behind the king's right. According to the source of the reproduction, these were part of a series sold by the Berlin Museum. Presumably, the date served as a warning to prospective buyers that it was not real. The incuse reverse still bears traces of gilding which would have adequately disguised the brass fabric from the novice collector.



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REPORT V OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

A year has passed since "Report IV of the Ancient Coinage Study Group" was published in the *Missouri Journal of Numismatics,* issue of July, 1986. The Ancients Group is now well into its eighth year of providing enjoyable educational programs, without charge, to any and all who are interested enough to come to the meetings.

The Ancients Group is co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri, and meets—on a somewhat irregular schedule—about five times a year.

Meetings are usually held on Friday evenings, beginning at 7:30 P.M., in the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 So. Grand Blvd., (at Delor), in south St. Louis, The Library has proved to be an ideal meeting place, because of the immediate accessibility to its vast resources.

Over the past seven years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics (many of them illustrated by photographic color slides and/or by actual coins). When ancient coins are studied, the science of numismatics tends to expand into a variety of disciplines: history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, fine arts, etc.

During the year just past, five programs were presented, as follows:

- Mrs. Louise Robbert reviewed two important books—*Money and Banking in Medieval and Renaissance,* by Frederick C. Lane and Reinhold Mueller; and *The Venetian Tornesello: A Medieval Coinage,* by Dr. Alan M. Stahl.
- Gary Stevenson gave a talk on "Photographing Coins."
- Daniel L. North was our guide in an evening tour of the St. Louis University Pius XII Library, which included viewing its books on numismatics and related subjects.
- Michael Pfefferkorn spoke on "Medieval Coins."
- Round table discussion on the coinage of Elymais.

The Ancients Group has already set the dates and programs for the next two meetings, and they are as follows:

- **Friday, September 18, 1987, at 7:30 P.M.**
  Daniel L. North will speak on "Religious Syncretism in Roman Coins".
- **Saturday, November 14, 1987, at 10:30 A.M.**
  Dr. Kevin Herbert, Professor of Classics and Curator of Coins, Washington University in St. Louis, will show some of the "hidden treasures"—the actual coins—from the John Max Wulfing Collection. Due to space limitation, reservations will be required.

"Those who value a coin by its price or by its rarity, unimpressed by the interest awakened by the piece itself, or uncharmed by the artistic excellence of its execution, are not *collectors;* such are mere speculators, of which unfortunately there are already too many."

> Henry Phillips, Jr. (In "The Pleasures of Numismatic Science", a paper read before the Numismatic & Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, on October 4, 1866).

If *you* feel the lure of antiquity, you should mark your calendar now. Remember, you are invited to the next two meetings (as shown above)—plus others which will follow.

If you wish further information, please phone the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 481-7630.

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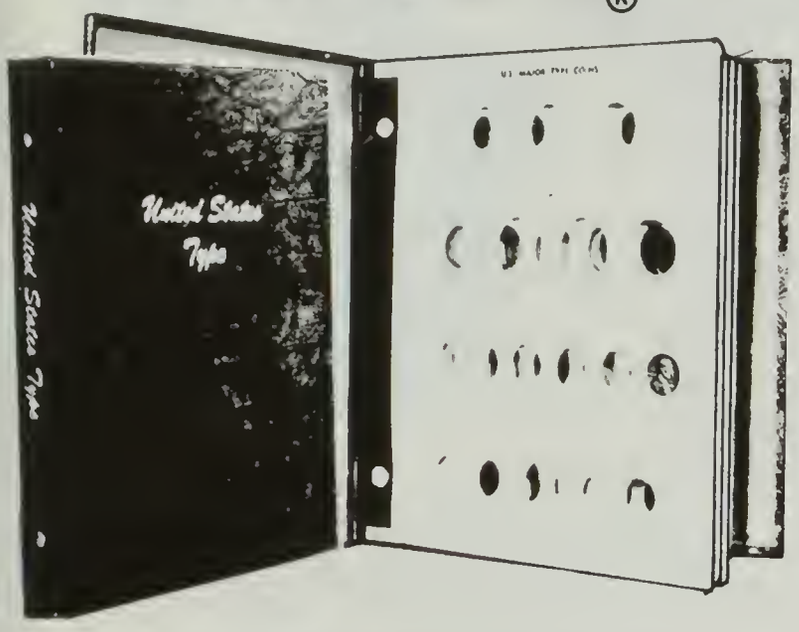

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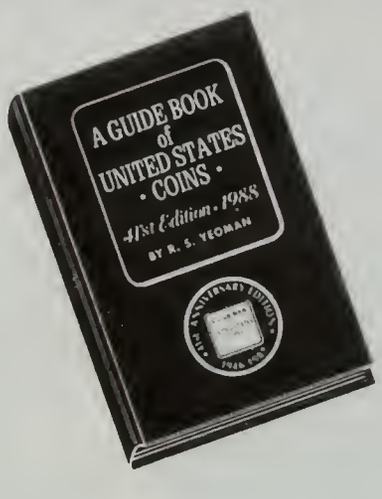

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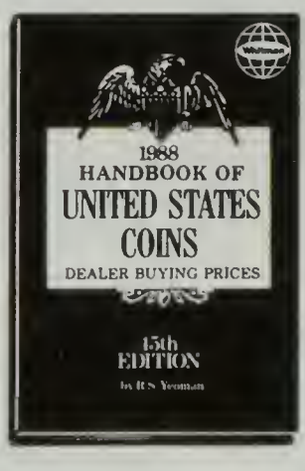

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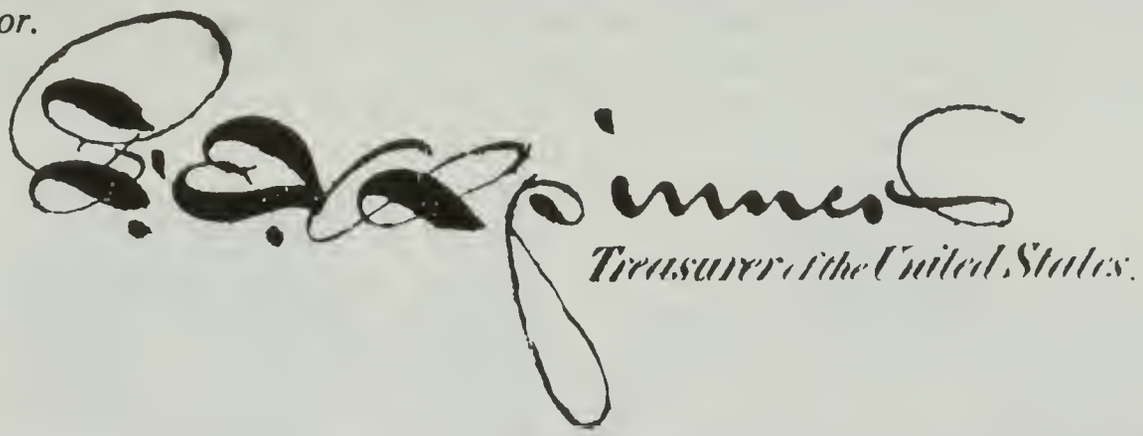
BASE METAL TOKENS

The following article was authored by Francis Elias Spinner who is best known for prominent signature on U.S. fractional currency. According to ***The People's Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge*** *published in 1895, Spinner was a "financier, b.1802, d.1890; entered business and mercantile life, held various local offices in Herkimer, N.Y.: was auditor and deputy in the Naval Office, New York, 1845-49, and was elected to Congress in 1854 as an Antislavery Democrat, being twice re-elected, serving until 1861; from 1861-75 he was U.S. Treasurer, and handled the immense receipts and disbursements of the civil war without the loss of a cent of the nation's money."*

The commentary below was extracted from the ***Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*** *for the President's Message to Congress for 1869. It reveals some of the frustrations of the Office of the Treasurer during the Reconstruction Era. —Editor.*



The proposition that a government should not do anything that the law or the moral sense of the people would denounce as dishonest in an individual will scarce be denied by any right-thinking man. No community would for a day submit to having imposed upon it by individuals, inside or outside of the community, false, irredeemable and almost valueless tokens, wherewith to redeem and replace their promises to pay lawful money. Yet this is precisely what the general government has done and is still doing.

After the general suspension of specie payments by the moneyed institutions of the country, and by the government of the United States as well, all the silver fractional parts of a dollar simultaneously disappeared from all the business channels of the whole country. A substitute must be had. Ordinary postage stamps were at once, for the want of a better, used for the purpose. These were soon found to be very inconvenient and entirely inadequate.

Congress then authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute paper bills representing the fractional parts of the dollar. The Secretary, under this authority, issued such bills of the denominations of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, and 3 cents. All these issues were by law made receivable to any amount for United States stamps, and they were all exchangeable for United States notes by the assistant treasurers and the designated depositaries of the United States, in sums of not less than $3; and they were further made receivable in payment of all dues to the United States for less than $5, except for customs, which are payable in gold. Congress has passed laws by which successively first the three cent and then the five cent notes were inhibited from being issued.

These are now almost entirely withdrawn from circulation. This convenient small change, that was in various ways receivable for public dues, and at the same time convertible into lawful money of the United States, has been replaced, under the specious plea of a "speedy return to specie payments," by an almost worthless, irredeemable, poisonous, and stinking copper and nickel token currency. The five cent tokens are made a legal tender for $1, and are redeemable in sums of not less than $100. All the others, including the one cent, the two cent, and the three cent tokens, and whether made of copper alone or of copper and nickel, are entirely irredeemable, and, as an irredeemable currency, have already become a nuisance by their great accumulations in the hands of small dealers.

Officers engaged in government collections, especially those connected with the Post Office Department, suffer in consequence. Postmasters are by law compelled to receive these government tokens in payment for postage stamps, and are then immediately liable to the government for the amounts of such sales in good money. But the government that sold these tokens at par for their face value, or paid them as money to its creditors, now turns round and refuses to receive them back in payment from its own officers, who were by law compelled to receive them on account of the government.

Postmasters who were so obliged to receive these tokens have offered them by the bagful in payment of their post office receipts at the counter of the treasury, and have been compelled to carry them home again, because the Treasurer cannot receive over 60 cents in three-cent pieces, nor over four cents in one or two-cent pieces, in any one payment. Was there ever an act of the government of a respectable people that, for meanness, can compare with this? An individual that would practice such a confidence game would be branded as a two-penny thief, and would soon be consigned to a house of correction. A government that

practices such frauds upon the people cannot hope long to retain the respect of anybody. It has been intimated, and there are those that are uncharitable enough to believe the story, that the ownership of an unprofitable nickel mine had something to do in influencing the passage of these "speedy-return-to-specie-payment" laws.

A government that has the meanness to openly repudiate the payment or redemption of its one and two-cent issues will soon be suspected of being none too good to repudiate payment of the larger obligations of the nation. He that is not faithful in small things will scarcely be trusted in large ones. Congress can prevent this danger and save the reputation of the government only by making immediate provision for the prompt redemption of these, its smallest, obligations in lawful money.

The business and money transactions of the office, although steadily on the decrease, still continue to be of enormous proportions. The tables show that the aggregate of the necessary entries in the year closing with June 30, 1865, amounted to the sum of $9,117,855,012 58; in the year closing with June 30, 1867, to only $5,930,467,941 90; and in the year closing with June 30, 1868, to $5,522,361,160 05; being a falling off in the latter year of $408,106,781 85 from that of the preceding year. For the eight years beginning with July 1, 1860, and ending with June 30, 1868, the aggregate of these business transactions amounted to the almost inconceivable sum of $41,777,840,607 13. These figures would be read in the countries of continental Europe, forty-one billion seven hundred and seventy-seven million eight hundred and forty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirteen cents. But in Great Britain and its dependencies it would be more correctly expressed forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven million eight hundred and forty thousand and six hundred and seven dollars and thirteen cents. This last statement is not made for you, nor for Congress, but for the persons who almost every day inquire, *what is a billion?*

All this immense amount entered upon the books of this office, and the sum of $21,004,748,179 54, being very nearly one-half of the whole amount, originated in and belongs to the office in Washington exclusively.

When it is taken into consideration that nearly 300 persons are engaged in this office, and that two-thirds of the number are daily employed in the handling and charge of money, it is really a subject for wonder, and of gratulation as well, to all inside and ouside of the office, that not a single dollar has been lost to the people of the United States. This is no doubt due to kind fortune, and a kinder overruling Providence; but the honesty, fidelity, watchfulness, and efficiency of those associated with me in the discharge of the arduous duties and fearful responsibilities of the office should not be overlooked; neither should I, nor do I forget, the kind assistance always extended me by the chiefs and others of other bureaus, and especially the generous support received at your hands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

F.E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Favorite Bank Note Vignette James David Smillie's "The Mill Door"

by RONALD L. HORSTMAN

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This article was originally published in *The Essay Proof Journal No. 173*

> The term "vignette" so commonly used in the bank note profession is a small engraving on steel varying in size and used principally to embellish the central part of a design on a bank note, bond heading, stock certificate or any piece of commercial paper in which security printing is employed. In producing a bank note vignette the picture from which it is copied may be landscape, figures or a portrait executed in pencil, wash, oils or watercolor. The engraver now is aided by means of a reduced photograph of the picture identical in size with the engraving to be produced. The main subject of the vignette picture is engraved in much detail whereas the balance, or background of the vignette shades away and vanishes at the edge. The most skilled engraver will take weeks and sometimes months to engrave a vignette used in security printing.—*Thomas F. Morris, Jr., EPJ,* Vol 1, No. 3, July 1944. p.135.

THE announcement by the American Bank Note Company that it intends to produce and market prints from steel plate engravings has renewed much interest in this almost forgotten art form. The identity of many of the early engravers would probably have been lost forever if it were not for a few enterprising craftsmen who were able to add their identifying marks in inconspicious ways.

Such a person was James David Smillie who in 1857 engraved "The Mill Door" for Toppan, Carpenter & Co. of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The scene is of rural America with a background of cattle grazing and boys fishing. A mare is shown with her foal, as is a man with a sack on his back. A horseshoe is mounted above the doorway as a good luck token and a sale notice is attached to the wall; it is on this notice that Smillie identified his work.

The vignette, also known as "Loading Sacks," was used on the $5 Bank of St. Louis notes. This bank was chartered by the Missouri State Legislature on March 2, 1857; it opened for business on December 15, 1857 under the presidency of John J. Anderson in the new banking house at Third and Olive. Other banks using this vignette on their notes were

$ 5.00—Ocoee Bank of Cleveland, Tennessee
$ 5.00—Farmers Bank of Greensboro, North Carolina
$ 5.00—Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
$ 5.00—Bank of Orange County, Chelsea, Vermont
$ 5.00—Stissing Bank of Pine Plains, New York
$ 5.00—Bank of Weston, Virginia
$20.00—Farmers and Manufacturers Bank of Savannah, Georgia (lithograph)
$ 1.00—Bank of Red Wing, Minnesota
$ 1.00—Lawrence Bank, Lawrence, Kansas

"The Mill Door" vignette by James David Smillie.

The Smillie name is a familiar one to students of bank note engraving. James David was born in 1833 to the accomplished Scottish-born engraver, James Smillie, a biography of whom written by T. F. Morris, Jr., appeared in *The Essay-Proof Journal* from Vol. 1, No. 2, April 1944 through Vol. 2, No. 1, January 1945. This biography contains a number of references to James David, including the fact that the son did several of the basic drawings for the father's most famous large engravings. According to author Morris, one of these drawings was done when the son was only 22 years old. "Since early youth [he] had exhibited an aptitude for drawing. With instruction from his eminent father and study at the National Academy of Design he made rapid strides in the art of designing and engraving of bank note vignettes, later making illustrations of F.O.C. Darley's pictures for Cooper's novels. James David Smillie was elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1865 and an Academician in 1876, and he was a founder of the American Watercolor Society in 1866."

The elder Smillie, who is also renowned as the engraver of the miniature vignettes on the 15c and 24c stamps of the 1869 pictorial series, had three artist-sons. James David, the eldest (1833-1890), was an engraver, etcher and painter; William Main (1835-1888) was an expert letter engraver and designer; and George Henry (1840-1921) was a landscape painter of note. In Dr. Julian Blanchard's article "James Smillie's Last Engraving" in *Journal* No. 41, Vol. 11, No. 1, January 1954, mention is made of other talented members of the extended Smillie family, members of whom are sometimes confused by today 's collectors.

According to Blanchard, "Likewise talented was James's younger brother, William Cumming Smillie (1813-1908), whom he brought with him to New York in 1830. He also rose to distinction and success in the bank note engraving profession. In 1867 he became president of the British American Bank Note Co. in Ottawa, Canada, and in 1882 he organized the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., Ltd.

"In addition, a son of his brother George Smillie also became eminent in the same profession. This was George Frederick Cumming Smillie (1854-1924), generally known as Fred, one of the foremost portrait and vignette engravers of his time. He joined the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1894, became head of the Picture Engraving Department in 1918 and continued in this capacity until the time of his retirement in 1922."

In his article Blanchard also gave the biographical sketch of James David in Mantle Fielding's *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* (1926, 1945; copied, with slight additions, from Stauffer's *American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel,* 1907):

> "Painter and engraver. Born in New York in 1833; died in 1909. James David was a son of James Smillie and was trained by his father as an engraver on steel. While his principal work was bank note engraving, he produced some excellent general work, including a series of illustrations for Cooper's novels, after designs by F.O.C. Darley. He was an excellent etcher and a founder of the New York Etching Club, and later its president. In 1864, after a visit to Europe, James D. Smillie turned his attention to painting, and in the same year he exhibited at the Academy of Design, in New York, and was made an Academician in 1876. As a painter in oils and watercolors he has obtained reputation. He was one of the founders and the president (1873-79) of the American Water Color Society; he was also president of the New York Etching Club."

According to Morris, the elder Smillie went to work for American Bank Note after he finished work for National Bank Note on the 1869 stamps, and by 1872 he and his son James David, also working for American, were receiving the highest salaries ever paid to any engravers in the profession to that time. In the father's early years, he had been associated with Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, while his brother William was with Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and both companies were part of the Consolidation with American Bank Note, effected in 1858. His two sons, James David and William Main, had been working side by side for many years in the production and engraving end of the same company so that when their father joined them the American Bank Note Co. had in its employ "the greatest bank note talent ever to be concentrated in one family in America."

MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile Tower (Podium Level), Seventh & Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. Current exhibits include a Mercantile Bank Family Tree; Fluorescent Markings on Currency; New U.S. Silver and Gold Coins; Foreign Coin Values in Colonial Times; the Preparation of Money; Missouri's Own Money; Women in the Money; As Phony as a $3.00 Bill. A special exhibit honoring the U.S. Constitution is in preparation. Approximately forty cases of exhibits are available for viewing. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-8199. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Additional information may be secured from the curator Gene Hessler at 421-1819.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST FEDERAL COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

By John A. Bush

On April 21, 1787 (a Saturday), a Congressional Committee authorized the first United States Coinage, namely, the Fugio Cent. In many 19th century auction catalogues, these coins were referred to as "Franklin Cents" because the legends used on these pieces are credited to Benjamin Franklin.

Because conditions of the time prevented the establishment of a federal mint, the government solicited bids for the coppers, and James Jarvis, who had a vested interest in the Connecticut Company which coined Connecticut Coppers, obtained the contract for coining the Fugio Cent. Purportedly this contract was obtained through a $10,000.00 bribe to Colonel William Duer, a "money-mad" opportunist, who was the United States' Board of Treasury's Secretary. Duer and Alexander Hamilton were good friends, and he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Hamilton in September, 1789.

The dies for these pieces were made by Abel Buel of New Haven, Connecticut; he also made the dies for the Connecticut Coppers. The Fugio Cents were coined in New Haven, possibly in Rupert, Vermont, and in New York City.

Fugio means "I Fly;" it is a reference to the passage of time and was borrowed from the 1776 "Continental Dollar." "Mind Your Business" means tend to your own business diligently in order to succeed. The reverse depicts 13 circles linked together which represent the Colonies; a small circle is in the center of the reverse with "States United" around the circle and in the circle's center are the words "We Are One."

Most of the copper used in this coinage came from military stores—possibly the copper bands which held together the powder kegs sent to us by the French. The original contract specified 26 millions pieces to be coined, but Jarvis was unsuccessful in arranging acceptable financing, and he was found to be in default after fewer than 400,000 pieces were delivered by May, 1788.

THE INFLUENCE OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY ON ROMAN FOUNDATION MYTHS AND THEIR PORTRAYAL ON ROMAN COINS.

by DAN NORTH

Examine a Roman coin, particularly one minted before Christianity was adopted in the 4th century A.D., and consider how much about it betrays Greek or other non-Roman influences. Fabric and style are derived from earlier Greek or Eastern models; the dies may have been executed by a Greek artist; the inscriptions may even show a Greek letter substituted for the correct Latin one. If it is mid-3d century A.D. or later, you may also notice a Greek numeral denoting the mint officina, or workshop, that made the coin. Should it be dedicated to one of the Roman gods who had assimilated the mythology of his Greek counterpart, you may discover that the image on the coin is actually that of the Greek god —i.e., Jupiter, Juno, or Diana will be portrayed as Zeus, Hera, or Artemis. Your coin might even honor some purely Greek or Eastern deity such as Apollo, Hercules, Isis, Serapis, Cybele, or Sol Invictus, who almost became national Roman gods. Additional examples may be identified without difficulty.

This article will take a brief look at the portrayal of several deities on the Roman state coinage who were associated with the myths of Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, and Castor and Pollux. These myths, which of course are linked to the very origins of Rome, were venerated by the Romans throughout their history. All the gods and heroic figures of these legends appeared prominently on the coinage. It is through her role in the Aeneas mythology, for example, that Venus came to play such a prominent role in Roman state religion and on the coins. Many modern collectors, who might think of Venus only as the erotic love goddess, would probably be surprised at this. Some understanding of the mythological tradition is necessary, therefore, for a proper interpretation of the coins.

Like other contemporary peoples, the Romans deliberately sought Greek origins for themselves. Accordingly, they assimilated or adopted many elements of Greek religion and culture. By means of coin specimens, we will examine this hellenizing process and attempt to illustrate some contemporary propagandistic and imperialistic rationales that contributed to it. Since it is a vast topic, a brief list of further readings is provided at the end for those who will want to delve more deeply into it. Collectors will find an immense volume of available coin material, and one or more collecting themes will easily present themselves. Common or typical, rather than "rare," coins have been deliberately chosen as examples; even the most ordinary coin has a big story to tell us.

The Aeneas myths: Aeneas, Aphrodite/Venus, Athena/Minera/Roma, and the Palladium

Led by the great patrician families, the Romans deliberately hellenized their mythology. In the Republican period, the myths and traditions of the origins of Rome were thereby worked into the canonic hellenized versions we all know today. This process reached its highpoint under the two great rulers from the Julian family, Julius Caesar and Octavian (Augustus) (49 B.C.-14 A.D.), in whose time Virgil, Livy, and others helped to codify and publicize the ancient myths (I refer readers to Michael Grant's execellent book, *Roman Myths,* for a full treatment of this subject). The Julian imprint has remained intact to our own time.

The Julii traced themselves back to Ascanius or Iulus (Iullus), the son of Aeneas. Aeneas was the Trojan prince who had escaped from Troy with the sacred Palladium following the Greek victory in the Trojan War, and eventually settled in Italy. Romulus and Remus, the twins who founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C. according to the calculation of Varro, were Aeneas' descendants. These stories are familiar and I will not retell them here.

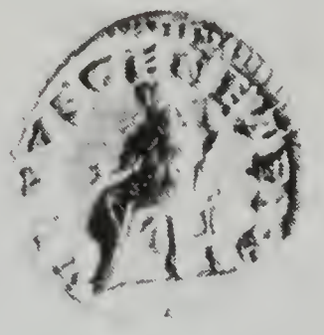
The story of Aeneas was an important example of the hellenizing tendency of Roman mythology. Aeneas was the son of Anchises of Troy and the Greek/Near Eastern love goddess Aphrodite (she to whom Paris of Troy had given the golden apple as beauty prize). The Romans early identified their own agricultural goddess Venus with Aphrodite and endowed her with Aphrodite's mythology. Venus benevolently watched over the generative force of the Roman race, and as mother and protectress of Aeneas throughout his adventures, and later as protectress and inspirer of victory of the Roman people, came to be one of the most important Roman goddesses next to Juno and Minerva, and appeared regularly on coins down to the 4th century A.D. The Julii, of course, claimed her as their own ancestor and promoted her cult of Venus Genetrix (Venus the Begetter). Julius Caesar thus issued a well-known and abundant coinage of silver denarii in 47-46 B.C. with the head of Venus Genetrix on the obverse, and of Aeneas carrying his father Anchises and the Palladium on the reverse. Coin no. 1 illustrates both sides of one of these prices. The coinage is associated with Caesar's campaign in Africa against Sextus Pompey, according to Crawford. Following his triumphant return to Rome in 46 B.C., he dedicated a splendid new temple to Venus Genetrix in his new Forum Julium in Rome. Its very commonness today among Caesar's surviving coins points up the great importance that this classic propaganda coinage had in Caesar's lifetime. Caesar's heir, Octavian, issued a gold aureus with a related type of Aeneas and Anchises in 42 B.C.

1a. (Obv.) Venus Genetrix (Julius Caesar)

1b. (Rev.) Aeneas, Anchises, Palladium (Julius Caesar)

Venus Genetrix appeared on other Republican coins (including coins of others of the Julii) but she also was a frequent type on many imperial coins, especially those in the names of empresses. Coin no. 2 shows one of her typical representations as a seated, fully clothed, dignified goddess on a silver denarius of the empress Julia Domna, minted at Rome, 211-217 A.D.

Venus also came to be worshipped under several other cult titles that are identified on the coins. Among these are Venus Caelestis, Venus Felix (the Fortunate, her cult in the great Temple of Venus and Rome built by Hadrian in the 2d century A.D.) and Venus Victrix (the Inspirer of Victory). Of these types, the latter two are the most frequently encountered on the coins. Whereas the type of Venus Felix is usually similar in appearance to Venus Genetrix, in contrast Venus Victrix is commonly portrayed as the Greek goddess Aphrodite holding her golden apple. It is in the Aphrodite type that the sensual and erotic aspects of her character are sometimes found on the coins. Coin no. 3, a silvered bronze follis of Galeria Valeria minted in Thessalonica in 308-311 A.D., shows her in a somewhat formalized pose as Aphrodite. The inscription, VENERI VICTRICI, is in the dative case.



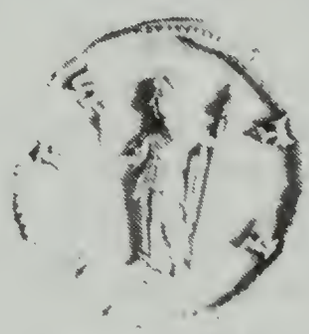
2. (Rev.) Venus Genetrix (Julia Domna)

The Greek goddess Athena also contributed much to Roman mythology. In addition to her type of the Palladium mentioned above, she was identified with the Roman goddess Minerva and with the personified goddess Roma. All these types played important roles in the coinage.

3. (Rev.) Venus Victrix (Galeria Valeria)

The Palladium represents another direct Roman link to Greek mythology. A statue of Pallas Athena that had fallen from heaven to king Priam of Troy, its theft by the Greeks had been a sign that Troy would fall to them. After the war, Aeneas brought it with other relics to Italy. According to another myth not associated with the Julii, however, Odysseus and Diomedes had actually accomplished this. Eventually, the Palladium was kept with great veneration and secrecy in the Temple of Vesta in Rome, where, guarded by the Vestal Virgins, the custodians of the sacred hearth, it was revered as a sign of Rome's permanence and divine favor. As it had happened in Troy, so it was believed that while it remained in Rome, Rome would be preserved and would keep the favor of the gods. According to the story, the Palladium was first seen by profane eyes in 191 A.D., when the Vestals rescued it from the fire that destroyed much of the Roman forum, and carried it to the Palatine. Other cities of the time had their own Palladia and competed with Rome and each other as to the authenticity of their respective claims.

Because of the special association with Vesta, the Roman Palladium most commonly appears on coins with Vesta as the main type. Coin no. 4, for example, shows Vesta holding the Palladium on a second silver denarius of Julia Domna, minted in Rome, 211-217 A.D. As that empress rebuilt Vesta's temple after the fire of 191, it is fitting to use one of her Vesta coins as an illustration.



4. (Rev.) Vesta, Palladium (Julia Domna)

On coin no. 5, however, the Palladium is made to serve a strictly propagandistic purpose. Here it is held by the personification of Nobilitas (nobility) on a silver denarius of Geta Caesar, the younger son of Septimius Severus and Julia

Domna. Severus had "adopted" himself and his family into the Antonine family of the late emperor Marcus Aurelius in 195 A.D. in an effort to legitimize his own new dynasty while battling a rival for power. Our Geta coin, minted in Rome during 200-202, is one of a series of various dynastic types issued by Severus. He used the identical Nobilitas type on other coins issued for himself and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. In Geta's case, the type recalls his title of "most noble (nobilissimus) Caesar," but Severus' primary purpose is to support the personal cause of an imperial dynasty. He thereby goes far beyond the normal association of the Palladium with a promise by the rulers to uphold the sacred traditions of Rome during their reigns. The Nobilitas type was revived on an early silver denarius of Severus Alexander (222-235 A.D.), minted in Antioch.

5. (Rev.) Nobilitas, Palladium (Geta)

The Romans associated their native goddess Minerva with Athena and hellenized her mythology accordingly. Not only as goddess of wisdom and household arts but also as a war goddess, Minerva/Athena was one of the most important Roman deities, and appeared extensively on the coins. Her character as military goddess was of particular importance on the coins, though interestingly, the native Roman war goddess Bellona seems to have never been used as a coin type. Coin no. 6 shows Minerva portrayed as Athena on a characteristic silver denarius of Domitian, minted in Rome in 95 A.D., with the date inscription IMP XXII COS XVII CENS P P P. She is helmeted, brandishes a javelin, and holds her round shield bearing the head of Medusa (hence it is turned away from the spectator). This Minerva type appeared on numberous coins of other rulers as well. Like Venus and other major deities, Minerva was worshipped under a variety of cult titles that are found on the coins. Among these are Minerva Sancta, Minerva Pacifera (the Bearer of Peace), and Minerva Victrix (the Inspirer of Victory). An unusual title that appears only on coins of Postumus (259-268 A.D.) is Minerva Fautrix, the "Partisan" of the emperor. Minerva also occasionally represented the personification of Virtus (Valor), as for example on coins of Claudius Gothicus (268-270 A.D.).

6. (Rev.) Minerva (Domitian)

Recalling her role as patroness of the great Greek city of Athens, the head of Athena with her winged helmet also appears on coins in the guise of the personified Roma, goddess of the city of Rome. The Roma type, of course, remained one of the most important coin types throughout Roman history. Two examples of the head of Roma are illustrated here. One is from an early Republican silver denarius minted in Rome during 211-195 B.C., shown as coin no. 7. This coin's pure Greek artistic style presents a sharp contrast to the imperial Con

7. (Obv.) Roma (Republic)

8. (Obv.) Roma (Constantine I)

stantinian style of coin no. 8, where we see an elaborately helmeted and draped bust of Roma on a silvered bronze follis of Constantine I. This specimen, an individually rare issue minted in Lugdunum in 330-335 A.D., is one of the common VRBS ROMA (the City of Rome) commemoratives struck by Constantine and his sons in 330-c.346. These two coins represent truly different worlds and offer vivid numismatic corroboration of how greatly Rome had changed in the five centuries between their dates of issue.

Portrayals of Roma as a figure standing or seated in state also appeared on coins. The image of enthroned Roma, related to her cult statue in the Temple of Venus and Rome built in 131-135 A.D. by Hadrian, also is found on many imperial coins, frequently with the inscription ROMAE AETERNAE in the dative case. The emperor Maxentius repaired this temple following a fire in 307 A.D., and so we view the statue of Roma within its restored home on coin no. 9, one of his silvered bronze folles minted in Rome in 308-310 A.D., with the inscription CONSERV(ator) VRB(is) SVAE (the preserver of his city). For reasons originating in the politics of the time, Maxentius' coinage took the theme of "Eternal Rome" as a principal focus, and the type illustrated here was actually one of his staple coin types.

9. (Rev.) Roma in temple (Maxentius)

In the later 4th and 5th centuries, Roma became a stock type on many coin issues, especially bronze and silver issues. On silver siliquae, for example, we encounter the figure of Roma seated on a throne (later on a cuirass), facing left, helmeted, holding Victory on a globe plus a scepter or a reversed spear. The two most frequent inscriptions are VRBS ROMA or VIRTVS ROMANORVM (the valor of the Romans). Coin no. 10, a specimen of an VRBS ROMA siliqua of Valens, minted in Treveri in 367-378 A.D., serves as an example of this static type. Its relative crudity of artistic style, reflective of its time, sets it apart from the earlier Roma coins illustrated above.

10. (Rev.) Roma (Valens)

The founding of Rome and after: Romulus, Remus, and Mars/Ares; Castor and Pollux

Romulus and Remus, the twin founders of Rome, were descended from Aeneas through their mother, Rhea Silvia, a Vestal virgin. Their father was the war god Mars, whose descent from heaven to the sleeping Rhea Silvia is commemorated on a well-known bronze as of Antoninus Pius struck during the early 140's A.D., one of an important series of coins and medallions issued by that ruler recalling the ancient traditions of the Romans in anticipation of the 900th anniversary of Rome in 147 A.D. A rare silver argenteus of Maxentius minted 308-312 A.D. at Ostia shows Mars and Rhea Silvia standing, with the wolf and Romulus and Remus between them. Mars and Rhea Silvia also appeared together infrequently on coins of other rulers.

Like Venus, Mars had originally been a god of agricultural characteristics whose development into a god of war reflected the warlike rise of Rome. He was especially revered by the army, but his role as father of Romulus was of great importance in the state religion. He was in fact the second god of Rome after Jupiter. Mars was indentified with his Greek counterpart Ares, and on the coins his type is normally that of Ares: invariably helmeted, naked or in military dress, usually carrying a spear and shield, sometimes carrying a trophy or Victory. His helmet is his principal attribute. As befitting such an important deity, he was worhipped under a large array of cult titles, of which he shared many with Jupiter and Hercules: Mars Ultor (the Avenger, recalling Augustus' victory over Julius Caesar's assassins, and in whose temple Augustus deposited the Roman standards recovered from the Parthians in 20 B.C., avenging the defeat of Carrhae over 30 years earlier); Mars Victor; Mars Propugnator (the Champion); Mars Pacifer (the Bearer of Peace); Mars Pacator (the Pacifier, or Maker of Peace); Mars Pater (the Father); Mars Conservator (the Preserver of the Emperor); Mars Comes (the Companion and personal preserver of the emperor); and others. All these are frequently found on coins. Mars also appeared on occasion as the representation of Virtus (Valor).

Coin no. 11 shows the standard type of Mars Victor on an orichalcum sestertius of Elagabalus, minted in Rome, 218-c.220 A.D. Here Mars is represented as Ares, helmeted, nude, with cloak blown out by the wind behind him as he walks vigorously to the right, carrying a spear and military trophy symbolizing victory. The type of Mars Ultor is usually identical to Mars Victor except that the god carries only a spear. Coin no. 12 shows the type of Mars Pacifer on a silver denarius of Caracalla minted in Rome in 205 A.D., with the date inscription PONTIF TR P VIII COS II. On this coin we see Mars, helmeted, nude with cloak hanging over his left shoulder, standing and holding a reversed spear, with his right foot on a helmet, and carrying a branch in his right hand—in other words, Mars, having vanquished the enemies of Rome, extends the branch of peace to the world. This coin, appropriately, was issued during an interlude of peace in Rome between the wars of Caracalla's father, the emperor Septimius Severus.

11. (Rev.) Mars Victor (Elagabalus)

12. (Rev.) Mars Pacifer (Caracalla)

The standard coin type of Romulus alone is very similar to that of Mars Ultor described above, except that Romulus is presented as bareheaded and as a young man. He first appeared on coins of Hadrian, with the inscription ROMVLO CONDITORI (to Romulus, the founder), as one of the issues commemorating the new Temple of Venus and Rome; other well-known appearances occur on coins of the middle years of Severus Alexander (222-235 A.D.). He also appeared as the bearded war god Quirinus, in whom he was deified after his death according to the myth, on silver denarii of Caius Memmius of 56 B.C.

However, Romulus and Remus together, represented as infant twins suckled by the wolf, became one of the most beloved and enduring types in the Roman

coinage. They were frequently associated with "Eternal Rome," as on coins of the 3d-century A.D. emperors Gallienus and Probus with the inscription AETERNITAS AVG(usti) (the Eternity of our Augustus). Probus also issued antoniniani from the mint of Siscia with the unusual inscription ORIGINI AVG(usti) (to the Origin or Ancestry of our Augustus).

One of the most common wolf and twins types is as the reverse of the VRBS ROMA commemorative silvered bronze folles issued during 330-c.346, described above. Coin no. 13 presents an example, portraying them beneath two stars who may represent Castor and Pollux, or Gemini. This specimen is the reverse of coin no. 8 above. These coins were issued in vast quantities by all the mints of the Empire, and it may be interesting for collectors to observe the varieties of style and treatment from one issue and mint to the next.

13. (Rev.) Gemini above wolf and twins (Constantine I)

Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus, called the Dioscuri in Greek ("sons of Zeus") and Gemini in Latin ("the twins"), and whom Zeus eventually placed in the sky as a constellation, were yet another direct borrowing from Greek mythology. According to the canonic legend promoted by the Postumian family, the Dioscuri appeared at the battle of Lake Regillus in 496 B.C. and led the Roman cavalry to victory against Tarquinius Superbus. The Romans adopted the cult of the Dioscuri very early, and the order of knights (the Equestrian Order, or Equites) also worshipped them as their patrons.

The Dioscuri, galloping to right on horseback, each with a star above his head, appeared as the reverse type on the very first Republican denarii. Coin no. 14 illustrates an early denarius of L. Cupiennius minted c.147 B.C.; notice how the engraver has shortened the horse to the left so as not to block the view of Pollux. The Dioscuri continued to be a popular Republican coin type, but are seldom encountered on coins from the imperial period (because their myth was not associated with the Julian family?). Well-known late examples of their coin type are found on various issues of Maxentius (306-312 A.D.) from the mint of Ostia, related to the "Eternal Rome" theme mentioned above. With the inscription AETERNITAS AVG(usti) N(ostri) (the Eternity of our Augustus) they appear alone as standing figures each with a star above his head, or with the wolf and twins between them. Perhaps Constantine's VRBS ROMA design in coin no. 13 above is taken from this last Maxentius type. The identical design of two stars above wolf and twins also appeared on large bronze Constantinian medallions from the mint of Rome. The allegorical combination of the two sets of twins as an "Eternal Rome" theme is irresistible, and very Roman.

14. (Rev.) Castor and Pollux (L. Cupiennius)

The Dioscuri, again in the form of two stars, are perhaps also indicated on the famous AE 1 bronze maiorina issue SECVRITAS REIPVB (licae) (the Security of the State) of Julian the Apostate, minted c.363 A.D. Julian, familiar as the philosopher emperor who attempted to restore paganism, issued these coins while residing in Antioch, shortly before setting off to begin a war with Persia. The

design, illustrated in coin no. 15, minted in Cyzicus, consists merely of two stars above a bull standing to the right. I suggest that this design is also an allegorical combination of two elements—the astrological sign for Gemini (the two stars, Castor and Pollux, invoked by Julian to lead his army to victory as at Lake Regillus) above the sign for Taurus (the bull, representing Julian's personal birth sign). Other interpretations have also been proposed, and a scholarly consensus as to the meaning of the design has still not emerged.

15. (Rev.) Gemini above Taurus (Julian II)

Conclusion

The foregoing has discussed some of the most familiar coin types and themes of the Roman coinage, namely a few of the gods and heroic figures associated with three of the most important myth complexes relating to the origins of Rome—the Aeneas stories, Romulus and Remus, and Castor and Pollux. Presenting these myths and discussing their significance for the Roman coinage hopefully has answered a few of the questions in the minds of collectors who are not well acquainted with Roman or Greek mythology, and perhaps will prompt some new collecting interests. The interrelationship between Romans and Greeks was always very deep, and in their impact on the Roman coinage, the hellenized myths discussed above clearly demonstrate the closeness of the bond. The ever present Roman political reality, however, never ceased to use or manipulate these myths for its own purposes.

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NOTE: Serious collectors should also consult those indispensable price guides published by Seaby Limited, London, Eng., *Roman coins and their values* and *Roman silver coins,* vols. 1-5, by David R. Sear, H. A. Seaby, et al., of which each volume is in a separate current edition.

Two other essential reference works are Michael H. Crawford's *Roman Republican coinage,* 2 vols., published by Cambridge University Press, 1974 (reprinted with corrections, 1983), and *The Roman imperial coinage,* ed. by Mattingly et al., vols. 1-9, 1923-1981, published by Spink & Son, London, Eng.; vol. 1 has been revised and other volumes are in reprint.

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

by Gary G. Stevenson

Over the last year the Missouri Numismatic Society has made a number of major improvements in the library at 5005 South Grand Blvd. Frank Shea and Gary Stevenson have switched roles. Also, for ease of recognition, the Double Eagle sign has been replaced by the MNS logo.

New shelves are being constructed to hold the massive collection of numismatic books, journals, and related items. For your comfort and convenience, refreshments have been stocked at the library and an air conditioner has been authorized for purchase and installation. The phone system has been upgraded to include call-forwarding. Calls received between 3:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. will be automatically transferred to the librarian's home. This will allow members to talk to a person! Other hours will be serviced by the answering machine.

A sampling of the library acquisitions is given below. We have also received major donations from the estates of Alex Rethy and Charles Hileman. Suggestions for new purchases are always welcomed. Call 481-7630 for requests or other information.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Allenbaugh, C. ..... COINS—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Balog, P. ..... NOTES ON ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL MINTING TECHNIQUES

Berk, H. J. ..... ROMAN GOLD COINS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

Blackburn, M. A. S. & Metcalf, D. M. ..... VIKING-AGE COINAGE IN THE NORTHERN LANDS, Parts I & II

Borquez, D. C. ..... CATALOGUE OF NITRATE MINE TOKENS IN CHILE

Burgett, M. & Whitefield, S. ..... INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS OBSOLETE NOTES AND SCRIP

Casey, P. J. ..... UNDERSTANDING ANCIENT COINS

Clain-Stefanelli, V. & E. ..... MEDALS COMMEMORATING BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Cline, J. H. ..... STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS, 1986 rev. ed.

Cohen, H. ..... ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS, 8 vols. & dictionary of numismatic terms

Curtis. J. W. ..... THE COINAGE OF ROMAN EYGPT

Ehnbom, I. ..... SVENSKA POLLETTER (SWEDISH TOKENS), all Swedish text

Frenzel, V. & Fritz, G. ..... MARKEN ZEICHEN AND NOTMUNZEN, TOKENS, CHECKS, AND EMERGENCY COINS

Friedburg, R. ..... PAPER MONEY OF THE U.S., 11th ed.

Gluck, H. ..... SVENSK-MYNT, 1521-1966

Godsoe, G., ed. ..... THE ATWOOD-COFFEE CATALOGUE OF U.S. AND CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION TOKENS, 4th ed., vol. 3

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Hartman, J. E. & Macdonald, G. ..... GREEK NUMISMATIC EPIGRAPHY

Hemphill, J. ..... OREGON—CATALOGUE OF ENCASED COINS AND TOKENS

Hollander, K. ..... SCRIPOPHILY

Jacob, K. A. ..... COINS AND CHRISTIANITY

Kooij, A. J. ..... NETHERLANDS TRADE TOKENS

Krause, H. ..... WORTERBUCH, NUMISMATIQUE

Lane, F. C. & Mueller, R. C. ..... MONEY AND BANKING IN MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE VENICE, vol. I, COINS AND MONEY OF ACCOUNT

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Metcalf, D. M., ed ..... COINAGE IN MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND, (1100-1600)

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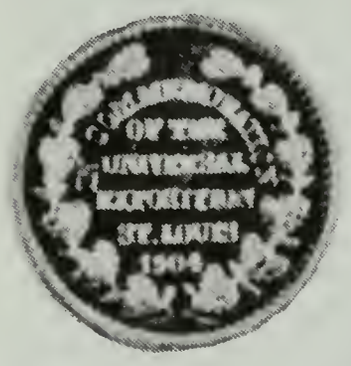
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL MINIATURES

This article is the third in a series on World's Fair exonumia. Unlike the elongated coins (see MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, July, 1985) and the encased coins (see MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, July, 1986), the miniature medals which are catalogued here are among the most elusive of the St. Louis World's Fair items. Fourteen different pieces are catalogued below. Kurt Krueger records only three pieces: Palace of Machinery (K-86) in brass, Missouri State Building (K-91) in aluminum, and Palace of Transportation (K-93) in aluminum. The majority of the pieces recorded below are from the Vacca collection. Krueger speculated that there would be sets of as many as thirteen different pieces struck in both brass and aluminum. At least one piece has survived which was struck in red bronze. This indicates three rather than two different sets. The ten different aluminum pieces recorded below indicate the probable number of medals in each set. Krueger also speculated that such medals would appear for the Palace of Art, the Palace of Agriculture, and the Temple of Fraternity. Although those are not known at the present time, they are listed below for future convenience.

All of the medal miniatures bear a common reverse: IN COMMEMORATION/OF THE/UNIVERSAL/EXPOSITION/ST. LOUIS/1904 (within wreath). The obverses feature a World's Fair scene with a legend identifying the building shown.

Rarity is given as follows: C-common; S-scarce; VS-very scarce to rare. A dash indicates that the particular metal/medal combination has not been confirmed. MGP



Actual Size

✔		OBVERSE LEGENDS	METAL	RARITY
____	1a	ELECTRICITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY	aluminum	VS
____	1b	" " "	brass	--
____	1c	" " "	bronze	VS
____	2a	HALLS OF FESTIVALS AND CENTRAL CASCADES	aluminum	VS
____	2b	" " "	brass	--
____	2c	" " "	bronze	--

____	3a	MISSOURI STATE BUILDING	aluminum	S
____	3b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	3c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	4a	PALACE OF AGRICULTURE	aluminum	--
____	4b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	4c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	5a	PALACE OF ART	aluminum	--
____	5b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	5c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	6a	PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS	aluminum	VS
____	6b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	6c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	7a	PALACE OF MACHINERY	aluminum	VS
____	7b	” ” ”	brass	VS
____	7c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	8a	PALACE OF MANUFACTURES	aluminum	S
____	8b	” ” ”	brass	VS
____	8c	” ” ”	bronze	--

____	9a	PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY	aluminum	VS
____	9b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	9c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	10a	PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION	aluminum	S
____	10b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	10c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	11a	PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES	aluminum	VS
____	11b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	11c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	12a	TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY	aluminum	--
____	12b	” ” ”	brass	--
____	12c	” ” ”	bronze	--
____	13a	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING	aluminum	S
____	13b	” ” ”	brass	S
____	13c	” ” ”	bronze	--

PATENTED SCRIP IN MISSOURI

by Michael G. Pfefferkorn

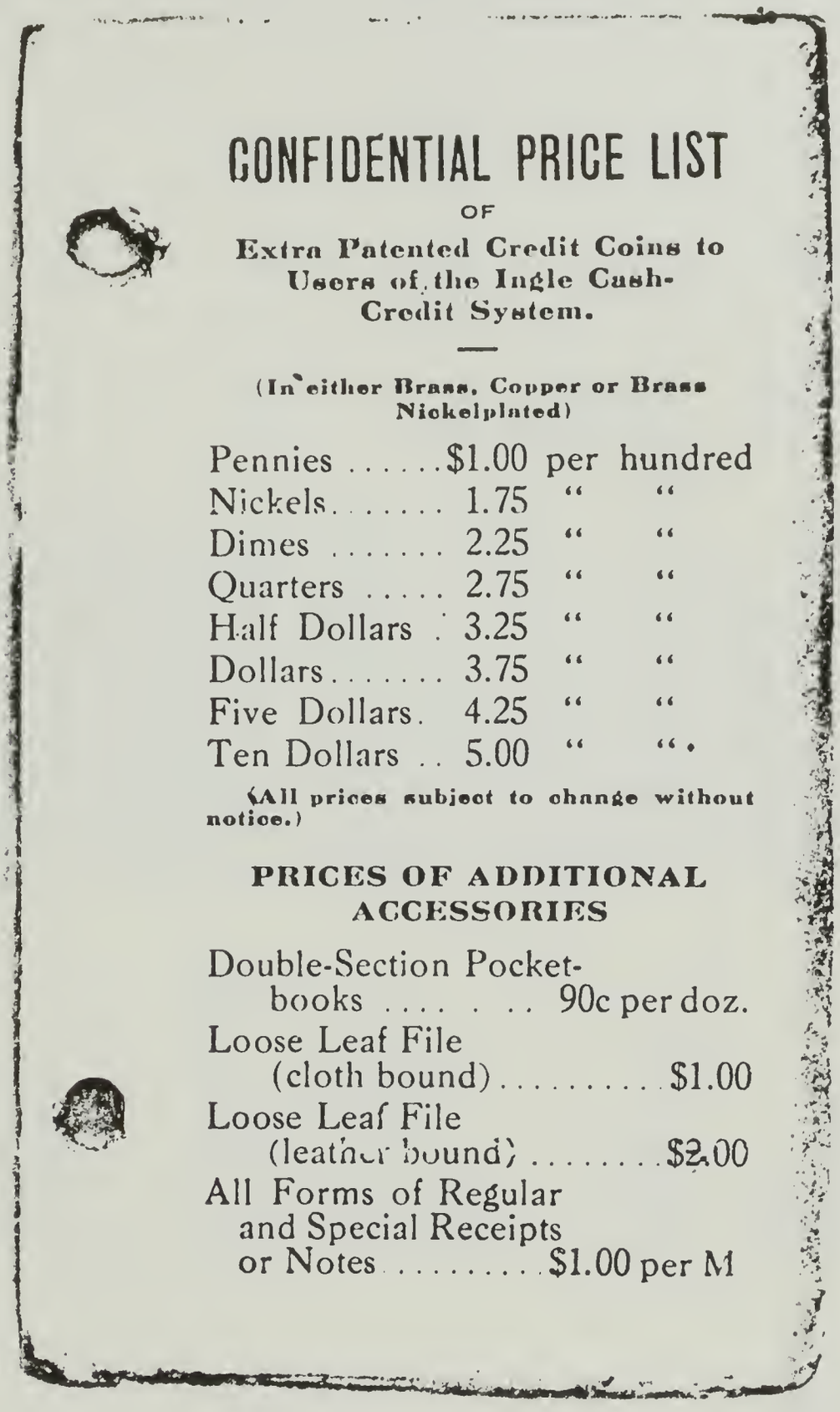
Note: The author is indebted to the many collectors who have made rubbings available for study and particularly to Lloyd Wagaman of Camby, Indiana, who is making a study of (and attempting to attribute) all of the Ingle System issues, and to Tom Wall of Independence, Missouri, for some of the illustrations that accompany this article.

This article is based on original research and analysis. Along with providing new information, the author hopes to encourage more research and communication on patented scrip. For additional background information, the author relied on the following references in the Missouri Numismatic Society Library: Stuart E. Brown, Jr.'s *Scrip Trade Tokens Issued by United States Coal Mining Companies and Company Stores (1978);* Walter Caldwell's "Scrip Stores," *TAMS Journal (*February, 1972); and Robert W. Craigo's "The History of 'System' Coal Company Scrip," parts 1 and 2, *TAMS Journal (*June and August, 1972). Additional information was supplied by John W. Byars, Jr., Jim Hinton, and David E. Schenkman.

Part IV. Documentation and Other Evidence.

In the previous issues (vol. 10—July, 1985 and vol. 11—July, 1986), the origins of patented scrip and the problems of recreating the history of the scrip and its usage in Missouri were discussed. This issue will focus on the history of the merchants identified as having used one or more of the scrip systems under study. The merchants are listed alphabetically since the majority of these tokens are mavericks which do not have the town and/or state in the legend. Identifications are based on find-evidence when available. In many cases, the location of the find has been lost. This leaves the collector only with the option of using alternative means of historical documentation. On rare occasion, a person might be found who actually recalls the usage of scrip at a particular location. Unfortunately, oral history can be vague and perhaps even confused. The usual means of documenting maverick tokens is to rely on business and city directories to establish the identity of a probable token issuer. If handled with a degree of caution, this method can yield a very high rate of accuracy. It is imperative that the token type be consistent with the time-frame in which the merchant operated. One eventual conclusion of this article will deal with that relationship.

The historical documentation used on the following pages was derived from a variety of city directories, business directories, and state gazetteers. Few telephone books were available for consultation. As much information as practical has been recorded in order to provide a glimpse into the everyday life of the early 20th century.



CONFIDENTIAL PRICE LIST

OF

Extra Patented Credit Coins to Users of the Ingle Cash-Credit System.

(In either Brass, Copper or Brass Nickelplated)

Pennies	$1.00	per	hundred
Nickels	1.75	"	"
Dimes	2.25	"	"
Quarters	2.75	"	"
Half Dollars	3.25	"	"
Dollars	3.75	"	"
Five Dollars	4.25	"	"
Ten Dollars	5.00	"	".

(All prices subject to change without notice.)

PRICES OF ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES

Double-Section Pocket-books	90c per doz.
Loose Leaf File (cloth bound)	$1.00
Loose Leaf File (leather bound)	$2.00
All Forms of Regular and Special Receipts or Notes	$1.00 per M

The above illustration was provided courtesy of Tom Wall. This rather unusual document establishes the price of token quantities, c. 1916. The most frequently seen denominations seem to be the pennies, quarters, and dollars. Apparently, some of the merchants chose not to have the five and ten-dollar tokens. Also, Ingle System tokens appear in metals other than those listed above. The price list records other items for sale proving that there was a reliance by the company upon repeat business. Evidence suggests that repeat business was almost always done by mail order.

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
AHRENS & PFEFFERKORN	ORAN (SCOTT)	AHRENS & PFEFFERKORN operated a dry goods store from 1914-1916.	IS-09 IS-09	7b D	Ni/Br	25 10
A. M. ALBRIGHT	POPLAR BLUFF (BUTLER)	A. M. ALBRIGHT operated a general store from 1910-1913. and a grocery store from 1914-1916.	IS-09 IS-09 IS-09 IS-09 IS-09	4b A 4b A 4b A	Br Br Br	1 5 10 25 100
J. L. ALLEN	COMO (NEW MADRID)	J. L. Allen & Co. operated a general store in 1909. From 1912 to 1930 the company is listed as J. L. ALLEN...general store.	IS-14 IS-14	9c La 9c La	Ni/Br Ni/Br	50 100
THOS. J. BEARDSLEE	RANDLES (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	THOS. J. BEARDSLEE operated a general store from 1905-1918. Mrs. Emma Beardslee operated it in 1919.	IS-14	9a E	Br	25
L. R. BEATY	ST. JOSEPH (BUCHANAN)	L. R. BEATY operated a grocery store from 1912-1938.	IS-09 IS-09	5b B	Br Br	1 5
BELL CITY MERC. CO.	BELL CITY (STODDARD)	BELL CITY MERC. CO. is recorded only in 1918.	IS-14	9c Ic	Cu	50

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
R. V. BERGER	LIEGE (MONTGOMERY)	R. V. BERGER is recorded in the Ingle-Schierloh Company's logbook as having ordered 200 25¢ on May 10, 1928. The order would seem to be a re-order because of the small number of tokens. Berger does not appear in any commercial directory available for this study. (To date, no specimen of the token has appeared.)			Br	25
J. W. BLAYLOCK	MOREHOUSE (NEW MADRID)	Blaylock & Mocabee operated a general store in 1912. The partnership dissolved, and by 1914, J.W. BLAYLOCK ran his own general store. A new partnership had evolved by 1916 when Blaylock & Clark operated a general store. In 1918, the company had changed to running a garage. J. W. Blaylock ran the garage independently from 1919-1922.	IS-09	5b B	Cu	5
H. J. BOETTCHER	PALMYRA (MARION)	Henry H. Boetjer ran a furniture store from 1897-1904. His address is listed as 326-328 S. Main in 1897.	IS-09 IS-09 IS-09 IS-09	5b A b B 5b B	Br Br Br Br	1 5 50 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
		He is also listed as an undertaker from 1900-1904. From 1909-1916, H. J.BOETTCHER operated a grocery store. From 1918-1919, F. C. Boettcher ran a shoe store in Palmyra.				
L. BONANNO	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	L. BONANNO operated a grocery and meat store from 1910-1913. From 1914-1920, Mrs. Angelina Bonanno ran the store at 1040 E. Missouri.	IS-09	5b B	Ni/Cu	5
A. V. BOWMAN WHITE FRONT STORE	BERNIE (STODDARD)	S. L. Bowman was a grocer from 1904-1909. A. V. BOWMAN operated a restaurant in 1909 and 1914. He ran a general store from 1910-1918 and in 1919, he was in the flour and feed business. In 1922-1923, S.L. Bowman & Co. ran the general store.	IS-14	9b La	Cu	1
S. BRAUN	ST. LOUIS (CITY)	SAMUEL BRAUN ran a saloon from 1914-1921. From 1915-1917, his saloon was located at 3771 Gravois.	IS-09 IS-09	6a A	Br	1 100
C. S. BROWN	BAILEYS, BROSELEY, & HUNT	C. S. BROWN operated a general store in Hunt	IS-14	8a Hb	CuNi	100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
	(BUTLER)	from 1912-1913. He operated one in Baileys from 1914-1916. From 1918-1927, his general store was in Broseley. Charles S. Brown operated a grocery and package liquor store in Broseley from 1940-1959.				
BRUENING & KERSTNER D. G. CO.	JACKSON (CAPE GIRARDEAU)	BRUENING & KERSTNER operated a general store from 1904-1924. From 1909-1913 they were listed as under-takers and a furniture store. In 1918, the business is listed as a dry goods store. From 1926-1931, William Bruening operated a general store. From 1932-1959, the general store was listed as Bruening Co.	IS-14	4a Kb	Ni/Br	50
ANDRO BULNO	BONNE TERRE (ST. FRANCOIS)	ANDRO (ANDREW) BULNO operated a general store from 1909-1933 and a saloon from 1912-1913.	IS-14	9c Ic	Ni/Sn	100
P. J. BUTLER	NEW LONDON (RALLS)	PRICE J. BUTLER operated a drug store from 1904-1916.	IS-09 IS-09	7b A 7a A	Br Br	25 100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
J. W. CARLILE	CROWDER (SCOTT)	Directories list J.W. CARLILE as J. W. Carlisle. He ran a grocery store from 1909-1919, but the business was listed as a general store from 1914-1916.	IS-14	9b Ib	Ni/Br	10
C. C. CARROLL	STARK (PIKE)	C. C. CARROLL operated a general store from 1914-1916. The town was not listed in 1913 nor was it listed after 1918. (There is also a C. C. CARROLL listed in Kansas City, but the token found was dug in Louisiana, Mo., 6 miles from Stark.)	IS-09	3 B	Br	100
W. S. CASEBOLT	POPLAR BLUFF & TAFT (BUTLER)	W. S. CASEBOLT had a grocery store in Taft from 1909-1919. WILLIAM S. CASEBOLT ran a general store in Poplar Bluff from 1919-1920. The business was listed as a grocery store from 1921-1923	IS-14 IS-14	8a La 4b Nb	Cu CuNi	1 100
JOHN CLEAVELAND	POPLAR BLUFF (BUTLER)	JOHN CLEVELAND had a grocery store in 1914.	IS-14	9c Ic	Ni/Fe	100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
E. S. COLLIER	SHELBYVILLE (SHELBY)	EARL S. COLLIER ran a grocery store from 1910-1926.	IS-09	5b B	Cu	1
J. O. CRAIG'S STORE	OERMANN (JEFFERSON)	J. O. CRAIG operated a general store from 1914-1946. He is listed as Jesse O. Craig in 1940.	IS-14		Cu	500
T. F. DALTON FEDERAL HILL STORE	FLAT RIVER (ST. FRANCOIS)	T. F. DALTON operated a grocery/general store from 1914-1929. Mrs. T. F. Dalton operated the store in 1932-1933.	IS-14	9c Ga	Ni/Cu	50
JAS. DOARN	KANSAS CITY (JACKSON)	JAS. DOARN ran a grocery & meat market from 1905-1931. The store was located at 1301 W. 24th from 1909-1918. He also ran the Doarn brickyard and stone quarry from 1912-1919. In 1902, he had a real estate partnership with F. J. O'Laughlin at 416 Am. Bank Bldg. In 1909, he operated the Jas. Doarn Realty Co. at the 24th Street address.	IS-09 IS-09	 7b B	 Cu	1 100
J. H. DUNN	GRAVOIS MILLS	J. H. DUNN operated	IS-09			100

MERCHANT OR FIRM NAME	CITY (COUNTY)	COMPANY HISTORY	SCRIP TYPE	PAT. REV./ CO. OBV.	METAL	DENOMI-NATION
	(MORGAN)	a drug store from 1910-1914.				
F. P. DYE & BROTHER MER. CO.	VANDALIA (AUDRAIN)	In 1900, Dye & Webb operated a dry goods & clothing store in Vandalia and Frankford. In 1904-1905, Frank P. Dye operated dry goods & clothing store in Vandalia. The FRANK P. DYE & BROS. CO. was a dry goods & clothing firm which operated from 1909-1923. Although it was reported in the Feb., 1972 TAMS Journal that this store ordered 3400 tokens in 1923, the orders actually were made in 1922 as follows: March 6 -500 tokens, April 17 -600 tokens, November 6 - 700 "patented metal scrip" tokens, and November 25 -100 "pms" tokens.(The 1 and 5 denominations of the 2nd series exhibit several reverse die varieties indicating either one very large order or several repeat orders. In series 3 the legend reads: **Mer.** In series 4 the legend reads: **Merc.**)	IS-14	4b Ga	Cu (35.5 mm.)	500 (sr. 1)
			IS-14			100
			IS-14			25
			IS-14	9b D	Br	1 (ser. 2)
			IS-14	9b E	Ni/Br	5
			IS-14	9a La	CuNi	10
			IS-14			25
			IS-14			50
			IS-14			100
			IS-14	9b M	Cu (31.0 mm.)	500
			ICS-19		Ni/Br	1 (ser. 3)
			ICS-19		Ni/Br	1 (ser. 3)
			ICS-19		Ni/Br	5 (ser. 4)

to be continued...

CALENDAR

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Sheraton Plaza Hotel at 900 Westport Plaza (I-270 at Page) is the location. Their mailing address is P. O. Box 8800, St. Louis, Missouri 63102.

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Meetings open at 12:15 p.m. An auction is held for members. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Ira E. Berry—Coldwell Banker Office on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road intersection with I-270. The club address is P. O. Box 11544, St. Louis, Missouri 63105, or phone (314) 481-7630.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

1987

July 26	Al Hortman	Fluorescent Markings on Banknotes
August 23	Verland Nelson	Roman Emperors
September 27	Don Rusk	Coinage of the Mad Monarchs of Germany
October 25	Gery Alt	British Coins: The Roman Connection
November 22	*	Numis-quiz IV
December 27	*	Christmas Party

1988

January 24	Ira Nathan	The Annual Bullion Review
February 28	Dick Noack	Book Review: *Coins and Currency of Panama*
March 27	*	Numis-quiz V
April 24	Ken Thompson	Coins of Sweden
May 22	Bill Vaughan	The Republic of Texas
June 26	Mike Butland	The Wildman Coinage
July 24	Kurt Alt	The Philippines and U. S. Territorial Coinage

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets six times per year on Friday evenings at 7:30 p.m. at the M.N.S. Library, 5005 South Grand, St. Louis, Missouri 63111. Call 481-7630 for details. Future programs include:

September 18	Daniel L. North	Religious Syncretism in Roman Coins
November 14	Dr. Kevin Herbert	Actual coins from the John Max Wulfing Collection to be shown. *Reservations required.*

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Dupo Coin Club meets the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dupo, Illinois V.F.W. Hall.

CALENDAR

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

1987

August 26	Barry Faintich	The "Certified" Grading Service Controversy—ANACS, PCGS, and others. Who's right?
September 23	Alan R. Pickup	Pieces of Eight—A Comparison of Mexican and American Coinage
October 28	Stephen R. Taylor	An Address by the President of the American Numismatic Association
November 25	John A. Bush	Candlestick Makers, Tin Miners, "Hardware" Manufacturers, and others who were influential on early American coinage
December 12	Annual Christmas Dinner/Dance	The Flaming Pit Restaurant

1988

January 27	Michael Pfefferkorn	Discovering New Frontiers in Coin Collecting
February 24	Karl Zuehlke	Sheets of Obsolete Currency
March 23	Sandy Knight, Auctioneer	Annual Numismatic Auction
April 27	Eric P. Newman	A special address by a charter member of MNS
May 25	Ronald L. Horstman	St. Louis Obsolete Currency
June 22	Bob Cochman	"Gold in the Woodpile"—Unusual Occurences in U.S. Banking History
July 27		A Special program honoring the 50th Anniversary of MNS

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Sept. 12-13, 1987	The St. Clair Numismatic Society Show is at the Belle-Clair Exposition Center, Routes 13 & 159, Belleville, Illinois.
Oct. 3-4, 1987	The World Coin Club Annual Show is at the Henry VIII Inn, near the airport, 4690 N. Lindbergh.
Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1987	The second annual National Silver Dollar Round Table precedes the 8th Annual National Silver Dollar Convention, which begins Oct. 29, at the Cervantes Convention Center.
Oct. 29-Nov. 1, 1987	The second annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
Feb. 26-28, 1988	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott.
May 21-22, 1988	The Central Missouri Coin Club has its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Missouri.
Aug. 12-14, 1988	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 28th Annual Coin Festival is at the St. Louis Airport Marriott.

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314-842-5959

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314-291-2266

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